

THE CITIZEN

Devoted to the Interests of the Mountain People

Vol. XII.

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BEREA, MADISON COUNTY, KENTUCKY, JUNE 22, 1911

One Dollar a year.

No. 52

WHEREVER
YOU GO

this summer you ought to go well dressed. If you start by coming here and go away in any of our

Hart, Schaffner & Marx

Suits, you'll be in style anywhere on earth where well dressed men are.

Here also you will find the best in Furnishings including Stetson and Swann Brand Hats, W. L. Douglas Shoes, Wilson Bros. Shirts, and Arrow Brand Collars. Underwear of all kinds. : : : : :

R. R. COYLE
BEREA, KENTUCKY

FEWER PARDONS

President Taft refuses to pardon Morse and Walsh, the rich New Yorkers who wrecked a bank. Their influential friends brought all pressure to bear, and used the usual arguments for letting off the men convicted of a crime, but the President "stands pat." He believes that the first thing is to protect the public.

We hope all our governors will follow this example. It is hard and costly work to catch and convict a criminal. When one is caught let him bear the penalty. Even if he repents and becomes a shining Christian he can do no better service to Christ than to serve out his sentence.

YOUR CHILDREN HAVE RIGHTS

Every father and mother ought to be forward to look out for the children. See that they get all that should come to them. They have a right to learn all that you know—how to behave, how to do things, how to manage themselves.

And they have the right to the schooling that the state provides. Public schools begin early in July—properly the first Monday. Now it rests with trustees and parents to see that the children are ready. It is easier to go to school in July than in December. If they start in late they never can really catch up. See that the work is planned so they can go the first day and every day. See that they have their books—these are their tools. You can't chop down a tree with your bare hands!

At the "Old Home Week" a few years ago we heard three mothers talking. One had come back to Kentucky from Missouri, and one from Illinois, and one from Kansas. They all said, "We never will bring our children back to Kentucky. Where we live the children and everybody make a business of education. They talk education, they plan for education, and when school begins every child is there. But here in Kentucky we find our cousins and kinfolks hardly know whether the school is in session or not, and the children start late, and often stay out for days at a time. We never will bring our children back to Kentucky."

The public school for 1911 begins in three weeks. Have your children there.

SEPTEMBER THIRTEENTH

In our last two issues we gave some account of the closing exercises of Berea College with its five departments, its industrial exhibits, and the Governor and other distinguished guests.

Berea opens its doors again to receive students on September thirteenth.

The attendance of students is always largest in the winter. Those who teach school cannot get back to college till the winter term. And the very poorest parents cannot spare their children except in the winter. But an increasing number now come in the fall and stay through the school year—fourteen weeks in the fall, twelve in the winter, and ten in the spring.

Such students certainly make the most rapid progress and get the largest return for the time and money they give. On the other hand those who miss the fall term seldom lay up much money, and largely waste their time.

It is a great mistake for the older students to stay too long in the home school. They take up the teacher's time, and so wrong the younger ones. And they get little good themselves. They go over the same things again and again with little interest or profit. What they need is to be stirred up and waked up by coming to a larger school where they meet the best young people from other districts and from other states, and have the stimulus of school life. Set your mark for September thirteenth.

TOBACCO SPOILS
BOYS

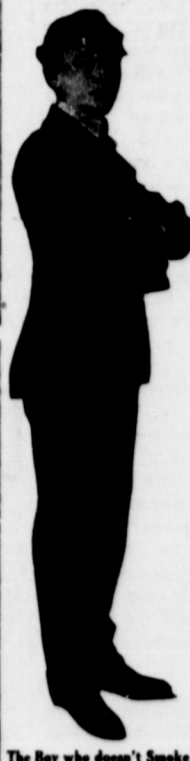
We have no reproach for the old lady who steadies her nerves by a quiet smoke. We are not sure but some men use tobacco without serious harm. But we know that tobacco spoils boys. All the doctors agree that before full maturity tobacco stunts and weakens and depraves.

But we do not need to ask the doctor. Just look at the tobacco-user and his sister. Same parents, same board, and yet one is rosy and wholesome and the other nervous and depraved.

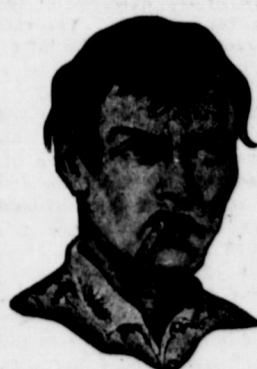
The day is coming when tobacco-users will be as few as snuff-takers.

NEWSPAPERS COST MONEY

If you like THE CITIZEN say so to your neighbors and help us increase the number of subscribers. Every new subscriber's dollar helps us to get out a better paper.



The Boy who doesn't Smoke



The Boy who does Smoke

NEWS OF THE WEEK IN OUR OWN STATE

Justice Harlan's Long Term—War Over, But Fighting Continues—Stringent Law Against Weapons.

JUSTICE HARLAN

Justice Harlan, Kentucky's Representative in the Supreme Court, who has made himself famous in the last month by the two dissenting opinions in the Standard Oil case and the tobacco case, celebrated his 75th birthday, June 1. If he stays on the bench another year he will have served longer than any other justice since the establishment of the court. He now has a record of 34 years.

A NEW KIND OF FIGHT

Now that war is over in Mexico a political fight is on hand. As long as Diaz was president opposition was futile. Now many old time aspirants for the chief magistracy will enter the lists as candidates, some of them returning from what was practically banishment. It is confidently expected, however, that Madero, the successful revolutionist, will be the fortunate one.

LET US DO-LIKEWISE

The New York Legislature has just passed the most stringent law against the owning and carrying of deadly weapons that was ever enacted. The law is a person over 16 years of age of a revolver or fire-arm is termed a misdemeanor and any person caught carrying such a weapon concealed is considered guilty of a felony. Dealers are prohibited from selling weapons without being shown by the purchaser a certificate signed by proper authority that he has been granted the permission. This law was violently opposed by the makers of fire-arms but it is thought by its advocates to be the best blow ever struck in this country against our murder record.

RAISING THE MAINE

The coffer-dam around the wreck of the Maine is almost completed and the country awaits eagerly the revelation of the raising of the wreck. If it should be discovered that the explosion was internal we will feel some humiliation, for there is no question that the blowing up of the battleship precipitated the war.

STEREOPTICON LECTURES

For Students of the Summer School and for the Citizens of Berea Free.

President Frost invites students of the Summer School, and all citizens of Berea, to three stereopticon lectures in the College Chapel. These lectures are to give a bird's eye view of the world's history from Abraham to Taft, and in a style that anybody above fifteen years old can understand. The pictures have been gathered during the President's three visits to the old world. The hour is 7:30 and the dates Friday, June 23, Tuesday June 27 and Friday, June 30.

Suffer Alike.

There is very little difference between the educated and the uneducated man when it comes to starvation.

Democratic Disaster Pictured—General May Convicted—Death of J. Proctor Knott.

BLACKBURN ALARMED

Ex-Senator Blackburn at a speech in Paducah a few weeks ago pictured dire disaster for the Democratic party in Kentucky, and attributed the cause to machine politics. "The party will be lost," said Mr. Blackburn, "unless God and his infinite mercy extends his arms around it." There are a good many people who will be inclined to think then that it is hopelessly lost.

LIFE SENTENCE

General May, indicted for the killing of Sherman Meredith and his wife on Otter Creek in Clay County last March, was tried in the Laurel Circuit Court last week and given a life sentence. He was only arraigned for the murder of Meredith and still awaits trial for the killing of the woman.

EX-GOVERNOR DIES

Ex-Governor J. Proctor Knott died at his home in Lebanon, Sunday night. He was 89 years of age and had lived a remarkably busy and useful life. He was governor from 1883-7, previous to which he had been five times elected to Congress. His fame rested chiefly upon a speech made in Congress known as the "Duluth Speech."

RECIPROCITY WILL WIN

Chairman Penrose of the Senate finance committee has confirmed the New York Tribune's poll which claims 60 Senators in favor of the measure. A day is soon to be set for a vote, and it is expected to pass without amendment.

STILL ON THE RAMPAGE

Although there is abundant evidence throughout the state that the people have failed to rally to Mr. Franks after his speech at Barbourville which was planned to concentrate around him all the forces in

(Continued on page five)

WE INVITE YOUR ATTENTION

To the Following Reasons For You to do Business at This Bank

Because; it is a strong, safe institution.

Because; its Officers and Directors are among the safest and most conservative business men in this community.

Because; this bank studies the needs of its customers and properly takes care of them, whether their business is large or small.

Because; systematic saving pays. A deposit account encourages saving. This bank receives deposits from \$1.00, up.

Because; its dealings with ALL CUSTOMERS ARE ALWAYS CONFIDENTIAL, and it is always ready to assist and advise.

As a good business man and leading citizen of this section, we believe you will appreciate the thorough equipment of this bank, and the experience of its officers, and on this basis we solicit your business, believing that WE CAN HANDLE IT TO YOUR ENTIRE SATISFACTION.

Call on us whenever you are in town and let us serve you in any way and at any time.

Berea Bank & Trust Co.

OFFICERS

A. Isaacs, Pres.

J. W. Stephens, Vice-Pres.

John F. Dean, Cashier

ALL ONE WAY IN KNOX

Strong Speech of Judge O'Rear Rallies Followers and Puts Them to Work—His Commission Must Be From People—Not From Politicians.

Barbourville, Ky., June 20th.

Judge E. C. O'Rear spoke here Saturday in the interest of his candidacy for the Republican nomination for Governor. A large and representative crowd heard him for an hour or more and the impression he made was very favorable.

He paid particular attention to the failure of the Kentucky Legislature to do its duty during the last twenty years, and gave as an example of it shortcomings the present districting of the state, by which the 38 counties in the mountains are given nine fewer representatives at Frankfort than the Constitution allows them. The so called "third house" at Frankfort, and the power of the special interest through this agency was bitterly denounced. Because of his stand on this question he said he had brought to himself the opposition of some of the powerful whiskey people who had expressed a determination to spend as much as \$200,000 to defeat him. He was in favor of getting rid of these special, professional lobbyists if in no other way by kicking them "down those marble steps that have cost the people two million dollars."

The judge expressed himself in favor of a state wide primary election law, whereby both parties may hold primaries on the same day, with the same set of officers, and at the public expense. His views on this question seemed to appeal to his audience, as his views on all questions, and he was greeted with vigorous applause frequently during his speech. The people of this part of the state have had bitter experience with primary elections and any relief is welcomed.

The judge spoke briefly on the question of popular election of Senators, and the initiative, referendum and recall, and his remarks were received with cheers and applause. The honest, open and determined manner in which he gave his views on public questions pleased every one. There was none of the staid, dry political harangue about his speech. Every word was interesting and to the point.

In speaking of the argument of some of his opponents that he was going beyond, or outside, the teachings of the party; that some of the things he wanted in the platform were never in a Republican platform before, he said "Neither was the year 1911 ever in the calendar before." Again, in referring to the so-called stand-patters of the party, he said, "A fence post is stand-pat."

Judge O'Rear was already the strongest man for Governor among the people of this part of the State but his speech will settle the question of the instructions from this county. Knox will instruct for him on the 8th of July.

No other candidate has any following except an occasional individual friend or admirer, and there is not and will likely not be any concerted effort put forth in this county for any other candidate than Judge O'Rear. His friends are organizing and are confident in the belief that he will win if nominated.

The slogan of O'Rear's followers up here will be: "Let the people rule, and give them more power." The judge said in his speech here that he expected to go to the convention with more than enough instructed votes to be nominated. "My commission," he said, "must read from the people, and not from the politicians."

W. E. Faulkner.

SUNDAY SCHOOL CONVENTION

Glade district Sunday School Convention was held in Whites Chapel, Sunday afternoon, June 18th, at 2 o'clock. Convention was opened by an inspiring praise service led by Mr. Gamble with Mr. H. E. Taylor at the organ. Prayer was offered by Mr. D. W. Morton of Berea College. Address of welcome by Rev. J. W. Atwood. Helpful addresses on Sunday School Work, were given by Mrs. Flanery and J. W. Herndon of the Glade Christian church, by Miss Lillie Moore of the Union church, by Mr. E. L. Roberts representing Berea College Bible School, by Rev. W. P. Wilks of the Berea Baptist church and by Rev. J. W. Atwood who was holding a revival meeting at Whites Station chapel. A detailed report of Sunday Schools of the entire district and of last year's Convention was read by Mr. W. H. Porter, Secretary of the district.

One of the pleasant things of the convention was the kindly, hospitable greeting extended by Mr. R. Potts, Superintendent of the Whites chapel School, assisted by Mr. J. W. Herndon, who did everything for the comfort of the visitors. Everything goes when such men are around.

In addition to the uplifting congregational singing, the mixed quartette from Berea sang two selections. The singers were Mrs. Morton, Miss Walker, Mr. Gamble and Mr. Dick. Another very pleasant part of the programme was carried out, when Mr. Gamble gathered together all the boys and girls and had them sing, "Jewels," the entire congregation joining in the last verse. Altogether it was a meeting of great profit.

The officers elected for the ensuing year were, Mr. J. A. Burgess, president; Mr. R. Potts, Secretary; and Mr. J. W. Herndon, Treasurer.

After the benediction by Rev. Mr. Wilks the Convention adjourned.

SUMMER LIBRARY HOURS

Until further notice the Library will be open from 2 to 5 p. m. every day in the week, Sunday included, except Wednesday and Saturday. On those days it will be open from 6:30 to 8:30 p. m.

WE have anything you want and guarantee to save you 10 percent on your year's supply.

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LARGEST and most complete department store in Eastern Kentucky.

COME in and we will both make money.

HUNDRED cents to every dollar.

"SAVE the Difference" means just what it says.

WELCH'S and "SAVE THE DIFFERENCE"

The Citizen

A family newspaper for all that is right true and interesting.

Published every Thursday at Berea, Ky.

BEREA PUBLISHING CO.

(Incorporated)

J. P. Faulkner, Editor and Manager.

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Three Months .35

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Advertising rates on application.

MEMBER OF



KENTUCKY PRESS ASSOCIATION.

The season is arriving at the pivot-al date for prices of coal to go down and prices of ice to go up.

A Pennsylvania man filled his pipe with gunpowder, thinking it was tobacco. And then it happened.

At any rate, infant paralysis does not appear to have made much head-way among our infant industries.

Baseball can be played in any language, though some noisy persons in the bleachers will never believe it possible.

One out of every ten couples married in Iowa in 1910 were divorced. Evidently marriage is not always a failure.

The news that there is \$300,000 lying in the government treasury unclaimed is sure to start a new crop of claims.

Archery is going to be revived this summer, but among girls with thin arms it will be no more popular than playing on the harp.

Mankind has been raising chickens for 6,000 years or so, and has not yet produced a king of the poultry yard with a soporific voice.

An insane old maid in Brooklyn has been found to possess \$1,000,000, no doubtless she is an old maid by choice and not by insanity.

How big London is illustrated again, by the fact that the city's total debt is officially reported to be a little more than \$555,000,000.

One of the deplorable features of the British coronation is that it will cause a flock of alleged poems to be perpetrated on the innocent public.

A child labor law which would make it illegal for a boy to drive home the cows would undoubtedly be quite popular among the youth of our rural districts.

Boston women school teachers ask higher pay than men because it costs them more to live. If that is not a sign of the times we are painfully mistaken.

Not less important and worthy of ceremony than the christening of the baby, the amateur gardener thinks, is the arrival of the first mess of radishes.

A Chicago woman wants a divorce because her husband called another lady "Morning Glory" and "Honey Bunch." The "Morning Glory" might have been overlooked, but "Honey Bunch!" Oh, putty!

Thieves in Harlem stole a grand piano from a house. There must have been harmony in the gang to get away with a prize like that, and probably there was music in the air when the owner discovered his loss.

Flies and mosquitoes are to pass a strenuous summer, if all the plans for crusades against them are carried into effect. What they are preparing for the public may only be surmised, but unless the plans materialize it will also be something strenuous.

Scientists say flies hate blue paint and will not remain where the walls have been coated with it. If your kitchen is painted blue and flies continue to congregate there it is probably because your flies are color blind.

London is to have a dock that will accommodate vessels 1,000 feet long. Of course Germany will have to proceed to construct one for 1,100 foot vessels. But that is more sensible than the Dreadnaught competition, since the docks will be useful for other purposes than those of destruction.

A noted philanthropist, in denouncing "the devil of sneering cynicism" who sits in the editorial chairs of modern journalism, declares that newspapers need young men who prefer \$15 a week to stay honest than \$50 a week to do otherwise. Why newspapers alone need a band of such noble martyrs he does not specify.

RECIPROCITY TO WIN

PENROSE TELLS TAFT BILL FOR CANADIAN AGREEMENT IS CERTAIN TO PASS SENATE.

ROOT AMENDMENT TO FAIL

Republican Leader Issues Statement Claiming Sixty Votes in Favor of the Compact—Many Senators Are Prepared to Speak.

Washington.—Chairman Penrose of the senate finance committee in conference with President Taft confirmed the report that sixty senators are expected to vote for Canadian reciprocity and predicted that within two weeks a date for a vote would be agreed on. Later Mr. Penrose issued a formal statement in which he said:

"A careful canvass of the senate shows that 60 senators—two-thirds—are in favor of the measure. The canvass also shows that more than that number are against the Root amendment."

In speaking of prospective progress he said:

"We will make rapid progress on the reciprocity bill within the next two weeks, and at the end of that time we ought to see ahead a date for a vote on agreement. Many senators are now prepared to speak on the measure and others are getting in readiness, so there is promise of reaching a vote with more speed than has yet been shown."

The following foil shows the Root amendment to be certain of defeat:

For the Root amendment: Bailey, Clarke of Wyoming, Crane, Dillingham, Dixon, Dupont, Frye, Galinger, Gronna, Heyburn, Johnson, Jones, La Follette, Lodge, Lorimer, McCumber, Martin, Nelson, Oliver, Root, Simmons, Smith of Michigan, Smoot, Sutherland, Warren, Total, 25.

Against the Root amendment: Bacon, Borah, Bradley, Brandegee, Briggs, Brown, Bryan, Burnham, Burton, Chamberlain, Chilton, Crawford, Culberson, Cullom, Cummins, Davis, Fletcher, Gamble, Gore, Guggenheim, Hitchcock, Johnston, Kenyon, Kern, Lea, McLean, Martine, Myers, Nixon, O'Gorman, Overland, Owen, Penrose, Percy, Perkins, Polinder, Pomerene, Rayner, Reed, Richardson, Shively, Smith of South Carolina, Stephenson, Stone, Swanson, Taylor, Terrell, Townsend, Watson, Williams, Works, Total, 51.

Noncommittal: Bankhead, Bourne, Bristow, Clapp, Clark of Arkansas, Curtis, Foster, Lip-pitt, Newlands, Page, Paynter, Thornton, Wetmore, Total, 13.

Absent: Smith of Maryland, Tillman, Total, 2.

Necessary to defeat Root amendment, 46.

SUGAR DEAL NETS \$500,000

Story of Sale Is Told to Investigating Committee by Henry T. Oxnard.

Washington.—Half a million dollars' profit was garnered by the Oxnard Bros. almost over night, when they put their Brooklyn sugar refinery, valued at \$200,000, into the sugar "trust" of 1887, according to the testimony of Henry T. Oxnard, vice-president of the American Beet Sugar company, before the house "sugar trust" investigating committee. Had the Oxnards held their "trust" certificates until now, the witness said, the deal would have netted them \$800,000 besides the dividends on the certificates. They sold the certificates two years after they received them for \$750,000.

"We were rather glad to sell out," said Mr. Oxnard. "Cut throat competition existed in those days and unless the beet sugar business turned out as we thought it would, it was a little doubtful about our keeping going." The witness said the capitalization of the Brooklyn factory was only \$100,000, but that the plant was worth \$200,000.

WIRELESS AIDS 200 BANKERS

Effects Rescue in Lake Erie Boat Accident for First Time in History.

Buffalo, N. Y.—Two hundred members of the Michigan Bankers' association, who started on a pleasure jaunt from Detroit to the Detroit and Buffalo line steamer Western States, reached Buffalo on the steamer city of Cleveland after having been transferred from the Western States following the disabling of that boat in mid-lake.

Wireless telegraphy was responsible for the quick rescue and it was the first time in the history of the great lakes that the wireless was put to such a practical test. The Western States was disabled by the bursting of a cylinder.

Indiana Judge Expires.

Laport, Ind.—Judge George W. Bee-man of Starke county, one of the best-known jurists in the state, died, aged sixty-six years. Death resulted from blood poisoning, which developed in one of his toes which was frozen last winter.

Report Americans Slain.

Washington.—Two Americans, Patrick M. Lennon and a Dr. Foster, have been killed at Alamo, in Lower California, according to dispatches received by the state department.

HE CAME A LONG WAY TO GET IT



ALL AT TRIAL WEEP

DRAMATIC INCIDENTS DEVELOP AT TRIAL OF EDGAR S. COOKE OF CINCINNATI.

MRS. FORD IS ON THE STAND

Advent of Witness' Little Girl in Court, Her Confession That Accused Man Is Child's Illegal Father, Breaks Her Spirit.

Cincinnati.—During the trial of Edgar S. Cooke, charged with embezzling \$24,000 from the Big Four railroad, two dramatic incidents occurred, one of which brought tears to the eyes of judge, jury, attorneys and spectators, the other arousing their curiosity to a marked degree.

Mrs. Jeanette Stewart-Ford, on the stand for cross-examination, and Mrs. Edgar S. Cooke, wife of the defendant, figured in the first incident. When the matronly-looking woman who has stood by Cooke through all his troubles took a seat at his side there was a murmur of expectancy, intensified when Mrs. Ford's invalid chair was wheeled in front of the jury.

It was the first time in years that the "eternal triangle" had been completed in Cooke's case, but all concerned kept their impulses under control and there was no indication on the wife's countenance that she felt anything but pity for Mrs. Ford.

The second stirring scene was preceded by the entrance of Mrs. Ford's daughter, aged six. The child ran to her mother just as the latter said: "There is my daughter, Jeanette, and she is Cooke's child."

The witness burst into sobs as she made this confession and tears streamed down the faces of jurymen and spectators. Even the attorney for the prosecution and the judge on the bench, inured to scenes of suffering, showed their feelings.

The child's entrance was preceded by the introduction of a letter from Mrs. Ford to Cooke in which she asked him to visit her at the hospital or at least to send her some money, and to provide for their daughter. So shaken was Mrs. Ford by the incident that she was removed from the room and after an interval her physician told the court that she could not stand the ordeal of further examination.

Cross-examination of the woman was merciless throughout. Under the fire of questions she admitted having shot and wounded Cooke and of having had him arrested in Chicago.

Attorney Charles W. Baker, for the defense, led Mrs. Ford back to her earlier career and the name of Frank Comstock, who preceded Warriner as local treasurer of the Big Four, again was brought into the trial.

"Who told you Comstock was short?" asked Baker.

"Cooke told me."

"Isn't it true that you and Comstock went on a two weeks' spree and that while on it he told you of his shortage?"

"Maybe he did."

The attorney tried to gain an admission that the safety deposit boxes which Mrs. Ford said she had rented here and in New York for the safe-keeping of packages of money given her by Cooke had been used for the storing of her own securities and jewelry. Mrs. Ford denied this, however.

Senate Plans Big Postal Probe.

Washington.—The senate passed the Bourne resolution authorizing an investigation of the postal system of the United States and to determine what changes are necessary in the present methods with especial attention to the possible establishment of a parcels post.

Closes a Bank.

Jefferson City, Mo.—The state banking department took charge of the Citizens' bank of Macon, Mo., which has a capital of \$40,000.

BLAST WAS TERRIFIC

EXPLOSION IS FAR GREATER THAN WAS SUPPOSED.

Twisted Masses of Steel Revealed as Water Is Lowered May Interfere With Removal of Hulk.

Havana.—That the shattering of the hull of the battleship Maine, expressed by the mute testimony of steel ribs bent apart, decks upheaved and hurled far from their original position, bulkheads crumpled like sheets of paper and apparently inextricable and hardly identifiable masses of construction material, is evidently far greater than supposed, was revealed as a result of a superficial observation made possible by the lowering of the water level in the cofferdam a total of seven feet.

On account of this unforeseen revelation all plans heretofore proposed for dealing with the ultimate removal of the hulk have become merely conjectural until a considerably greater amount of water has been pumped out.

Colonel Black of the engineer corps, said that he had reasonable expectation of lowering the water a total depth of eighteen or twenty feet within three or four days, which would make possible a fairly complete exploration of all portions of the ship, except the bow, where men were likely to have been on the night of the disaster.

It is probable the searchers may be able to enter the officers' quarters in the after structure in a day or two, where they may find the body of Ensign Merritt, the only officer missing, the body of Lieutenant Jenkins, the only other officer killed, having been recovered from the torpedo chamber shortly after the explosion.

FORM BIG BAKING COMBINE

Twenty-one Leading Companies Are Incorporated Under New York Laws with Capital of \$15,500,000.

New York.—The General Baking company, a combination of 21 leading bakers of the country, has been incorporated under the laws of the state of New York, with a capitalization of \$7,000,000 preferred, \$5,000,000 common stock, and \$3,500,000 first mortgage bonds. The issue has been underwritten and will be sold by a syndicate under the management of Harry Fisk & Son. In order to escape any violation of the anti-trust law there will be no attempt to establish a monopoly.

The real purpose of the company, according to the prospectus issued, will be to effect economy in the buying of materials and the use of scientific manufacturing methods.

Medals Given to Six Tars.

Washington.—President Taft presented medals of honor to six members of the crew of the warship North Dakota and spoke in praise of their heroic deeds when on September 8, 1910, an oil fuel explosion on the North Dakota killed three men, put in jeopardy the lives of scores of others, and placed the battleship itself in danger.

In addition to the medals of honor, a gratuity of \$100 was given to each man.

Vanderbilt Yacht Burned.

Red Top, Conn.—The launch Vagrant, owned by Harold Vanderbilt, son of W. K. Vanderbilt, which was moored beside the John Harvard, was burned. Mr. Vanderbilt was badly burned about the face, but his eyesight is not impaired.

Curtin Heads Iowa Bankers.

Mason City, Ia.—E. J. Curtin of Decorah was elected president of the Iowa State Bankers' association. Cedar Rapids was chosen for next year's convention.

BETTER IN ALL LINES

With Prospects of Good Crops Improvements in Trade Are General and Business Active.

New York.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade said:

Business activity now awaits the outcome of the growing crops, and as crop reports continue to favor large harvests there is a noticeable improvement in business confidence, with some gain in actual trade transactions, although purchases are still conducted with conservatism and there is no moderate buying for future needs.

Iron Looking Up.

For the first time in many weeks there are signs of recovery from the depression in the iron and steel trade; and while pig iron continues very dull, there are increased orders for finished steel, notably in the structural and wire divisions. The railroad demand is also looking up, which promises well for the future.

Dry Goods Improves.

In dry goods there is more improvement in sentiment than in activity, and the increased confidence is based upon strength imparted to the situation by the low stocks and upon the effect of bright crop prospects. The actual demand is much below the normal point, but gives evidence of some expansion. The foreign trade is, however, largely in excess of last year, and this is, next to favoring agricultural conditions, the brightest spot in the whole business situation. The strong statistical position of stocks in first hands and the notable curtailment in production which still prevails in dry goods lines confirm the feeling of confidence in the future, although present business is very quiet. Demand for future delivery is slowly increasing and selling agents are making for new operations in new spring lines in woollens, worsteds and underwear. The firm maintenance of values, despite an acknowledged subnormal demand in retail and jobbing departments, is becoming a more noticeable feature.

Shoes and Leather.

Supplementary fall orders for footwear in the hands of shoe manufacturers are of fair volume, but new business is slow in developing. There is a steady trade in both sole and upper leather, which in the aggregate improves from week to week. Undoubtedly more business would be consummated if tanners would make concessions from the advanced prices asked, as a number of buyers are holding off at the full increase demanded.

Business Failures.

New York.—Bradstreet's print the following relatives to the failures and exports during the past week: Business failures in the United States for the week ending June 15 were 212 against 232 last week, 178 in the like week of 1910, 213 in 1909, 254 in 1908 and 165 in 1907.

Business failures for the week in Canada number 27 which compares with 23 for last week and 27 for the like week of 1910.

The Export Trade.

Wheat, including flour, exports from the United States and Canada for the week ending June 15, aggregate 2,670,662 bushels against 2,432,820 last week and 1,633,597 this week last year. For the 50 weeks ending June 15 exports are 119,256,878 bushels against 139,835,582 in the corresponding period last year.

Corn exports for the week are 832,736 bushels, against 1,035,144 last week and 133,015 in 1910. For the 50 weeks ending June 15 corn exports are 48,733,332 bushels against 27,631,437 last year.

THE MARKETS

Cincinnati Grain Market.

Flour—Winter patents \$4.25, do family \$2.85a.10, low grade \$2.40a.25, hard patent \$4.90a.55, do fancy \$4.15a.50. Wheat—No. 2 red \$4.88c., No. 3 red 7.8a.82c., No. 4 red 7.0a.76c., Corn—No. 2 white 57c., No. 3 white 56a.57c., No. 2 yellow 55a.56c., No. 3 yellow 54c., No. 2 mixed 55a.55c., No. 3 mixed 54a.55c., Oats—No. 2 white 41a.42c., standard white 41a.41c., No. 3 white 40a.41c.

Cincinnati Live Stock.

Cattle—Shiwers \$5a.6, butcher steers, extra \$6.10a.6.20, good to choice \$4.85a.6.55, heifers, extra \$5.75a.6, good to choice \$4.75a.6.55, cows, extra \$4.60a.75, good to choice \$3.75a.4.50, canners \$1.50a.3. Bulls—Bologna \$3.50a.4.25, extra \$4.35a.4.50. Calves—Extra \$8, fair to good, \$6.50a.7.75, common and large \$4a.6.50. Hogs—Good to choice packers and butchers \$6.25a.6.30, mixed packers \$6.20a.6.30, common to choice heavy fat sows, \$4.25a.5.35, pigs (119 lbs. and less), \$4.50a.6.05. Sheep—Good to choice, light, \$3.25a.3.75, good to choice heavy, \$3a.3.25. Lambs—Extra \$7.15a.7.25.

Cincinnati Miscellaneous.

Poultry—Hens, 12a.4c., spring chickens 20a.22c. lb., ducks, 10a.12c., turkeys, 13c., geese 5a.7c. Eggs—Prime firsts 15c., firsts 13a.14c. Butter—Creamery, extra 24a.4c.; firsts, 19c.; fancy dairy, 16c. Apples—Fancy, \$5.50a.6 a bbl., choice \$5a.5.50 a bbl. Carrots—Home-grown 12a.15c a doz. Celery—Louisiana 50a.60c bunch. Eggplants—\$3 a crate. Lemons—California \$6a.6.50. Onions—New Orleans \$2a.2.50 sack. Oranges—\$3.25a.3.75 box. Potatoes—Mobile \$2a.2.15 bu., Michigan, new, \$5 a.5.50 bbl.

Isaiah's Prophecy Concerning Sennacherib

Sunday School Lesson for July 2, 1911
Specially Arranged for This Paper

LESSON TEXT—Isaiah 37:34-38.
MEMORY VERSE—33-35.
GOLDEN TEXT—"God is our refuge and strength, a very present help in trouble."—Ps. 46:1.
TIME—Probably B. C. 701-697, toward the close of Hezekiah's reign.
PLACE—Jerusalem and vicinity. The destruction of the army was probably southwest of Judah toward Egypt.

The importance of the event which forms the subject of this lesson is shown by the fact that its history is given in three books of the Bible, and probably referred to in another, occupying seven or eight chapters, besides the clay cylinder on which Sennacherib made his own record.

It was a great crisis in Israel's history like the exodus, and return from captivity, a signal landmark, to teach and warn and encourage and comfort Israel in other great crises, and the nations and individuals of all times.

Hezekiah, although the son of a bad father (but a good mother), began his reign with a thorough and widespread reformation and revival of the true religion, even while the Assyrians were invading the Northern Kingdom. He cleansed and repaired the temple, restored the temple services, and provided for the support of the Levites and for popular religious instruction from the books of the law, thus bringing about a great uprising against idolatry.

The result was most happy. "Hezekiah had exceeding much riches and honor." His kingdom was tranquil, strong and wealthy. But one constant danger threatened Judah—the growing power of Assyria, whose overlordship Ahaz had acknowledged, against the urgent protests of Isaiah.

In 701 B. C. the great invasion of Palestine was made by Sennacherib, with a double siege of Jerusalem. Sennacherib sent an army demanding the surrender of Jerusalem. He may have felt that it was a mistake to leave in his rear so powerful a fortress, while he had still to complete the overthrow of the Egyptians.

The Assyrians, coming near to the walls of the city and speaking through Rabshakeh, the chief officer of Sennacherib, made the contest one between Jehovah and the Assyrian idols, between the true religion, the one means of redeeming the world, and Hezekiah, and Isaiah, and apparently the scribes and elders, clothed in sackcloth, went into the temple and prayed for their inmost souls.

Note how afflictions lead to prayer. Hezekiah saw before him captivity, suffering, probably death, the loss of his kingdom, the extinction of his line, the exile of his people. But above all he saw the fall of true religion, the dishonor of God's name, a religious and moral loss to the world. We should pray for temporal blessings, for whatever we need; but at the same time we should never let the desire for earthly things overshadow the larger and more important spiritual interests; but rather, as in Hezekiah's case, the pressure of personal need should make more intense the desire for God's cause and kingdom.

Then came a message from God through Isaiah. Hitherto Isaiah's message had been one of warning to Judah, in order to make them so obedient to God that the relief could come to them as a blessing. Now his message concerns the Assyrians, but also shows Judah why God comes to their help.

The wonderful deliverance came when the angel of the Lord smote of the Assyrians a hundred and four-score and five thousand. Just where this occurred we do not know. But Sennacherib was marching toward Egypt. The deliverance was a deliverance of Egypt as well as of Judah. The scene may well have been near Egypt. Whether it was by a storm, or pestilence, no one knows. It is remarkable that the histories of both his chief rivals in this campaign, Judah and Egypt, should contain independent reminiscences of so sudden and miraculous a disaster to his host.

From Egyptian sources there has come down through Herodotus a story that a king of Egypt, being deserted by the military caste, when Sennacherib, king of the Arabs and Assyrians invaded his country, entered his sanctuary and appealed with weeping to his god; that the god appeared and cheered him; that he raised an army of artisans and marched to meet Sennacherib in Pelusium; that by night a multitude of field mice ate up the quivers, bowstrings and shields of the Assyrians; and that, as these fled on the morrow, very many of them fell. A stone statue of the king, adds Herodotus, stood in the temple of Hephaestus, having a mouse in the hand. Now, since the mouse was a symbol of sudden destruction, and even of the plague, this story of Herodotus seems to be merely a picturesque form of a tradition that pestilence broke out in the Assyrian camp. The parallel with the Bible narrative is close. In both accounts it is a prayer of the king that prevails. In both the deity sends his agent—in the grotesque Egyptian an army of mice, in the sublime Jewish his angel. In both the effects are sudden, happening in a single night.

From the Assyrian side we have this corroboration: that King Sennacherib did abruptly return to Nineveh without taking Jerusalem or meeting with Tirhakah, and that, though this Egyptian ruler reigned for twenty years more, he never again made a Syrian campaign.

THE BLUE GRASS PRESS CONVENTION

Large Attendance and One of the Best of Meetings

TRIUMPHAL SPECIAL TRAIN

After Criticizing Each Other Through Their Editorial Columns For a Year, Publishers Meet in Love Feast—Some of the Features.

Cerulean Springs, Ky.—The members of the Kentucky Press association held their mid-summer meeting at Cerulean Springs this week. The gathering was one of the largest and best held in several years, this being the 42nd annual meeting.

The members with their wives and friends, gathered in Louisville Monday and took a special train over the Illinois Central at noon. Publishers living in the western part of the state boarded the train at different points along the route. The train with the editors attracted considerable attention as it arrived at the various stations along the route, especially at Princeton, where the editors were invited to enjoy the hospitality of the citizens.

Arriving at Cerulean Springs the editors found that John S. Lawrence, of the Cadiz Record, chairman of the entertainment committee, had everything in readiness for the members of the press gang. A sumptuous dinner of fried chicken was awaiting the tourists upon their arrival at the Cerulean Springs Hotel.

An unusually attractive program was carried out as arranged by the program committee composed of Tom C. Underwood, Hopkinsville New Era; Charles M. Meacham, Hopkinsville Kentuckian; and John S. Lawrence, Cadiz Record.

Social sessions were held in the afternoon and business sessions during the mornings. Many of the editors visited Hopkinsville, the thriving metropolis of Southwestern Kentucky, during the week, where the gates of hospitality were flung wide open.

There were several very exciting bowling contests during the week, euchre games during the cool evenings and a prize awarded to the handsomest couple in attendance and the handsomest pair. One of the most exciting features was the base ball game between Eastern Kentucky, President A. D. Miller, Richmond Climax, captain, and Western Kentucky, Tom Underwood, captain. Umpires, William Remington, Paris Democrat, and Charles Meacham, Hopkinsville Kentuckian.

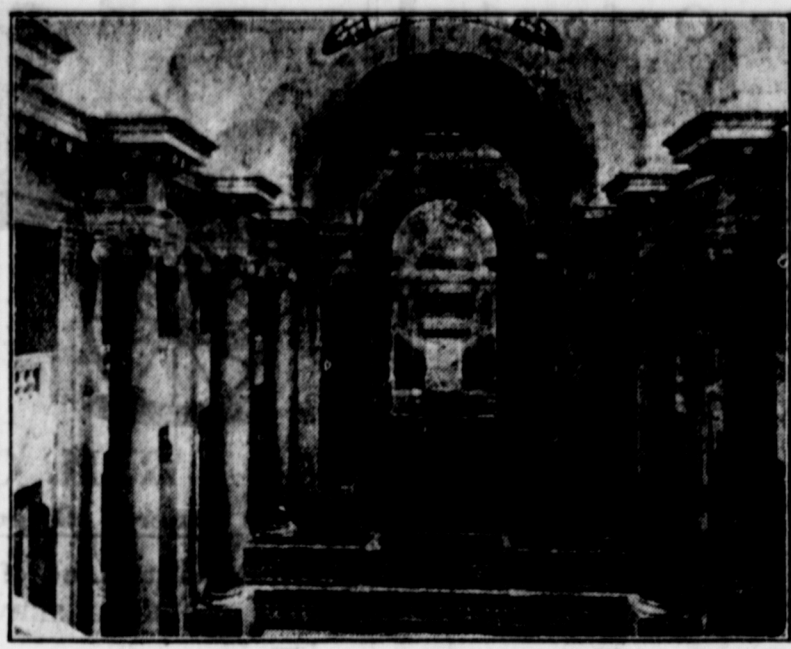
The election of officers occupied the last business session Thursday morning. Col. W. B. Halderman, present vice-president of the association, is scheduled for the office of president to succeed A. D. Miller.

Among those attending were: M. G. Peak and wife, Lagrange New Era; J. H. Cowles, Masonic Home Journal; J. W. Barrall and wife, Shepherdsville News; A. D. Miller and daughter, Richmond Climax; L. W. Gaines and wife, Trenton Progress; Mrs. E. C. Buchanan and daughter, Campbellsville Enquirer; Mike O'Sullivan, Shelbyville Sentinel; Ed Shinnick and wife, Shelby Record; C. S. Clark, Western Newspaper Union; C. E. Woods and daughter, Richmond Delta; W. A. Burnett and Thomas Fransley, Bourbon Stock Journal; L. C. Littrell and wife, Owensboro Democrat; Tim Nordham and wife, Winchester Democrat; Wallace Brown and Miss Rose Buckner, Bardonia Standard; S. M. Sautley and wife, Stanford Interior Journal; John L. Sneed and Miss Hattie Hays, Bullitt County Pioneer; D. H. Peak and daughter, Bedford Democrat; J. C. Alcock and wife, Jeffersonian-Journal; W. H. Jones and wife, Glasgow Republican; John W. Gaines and wife, Bowling Green Messenger; J. B. Stears and wife, Nicholasville News; F. M. Thompson and daughter, Georgetown News; S. W. Bryan and wife, Franklin Favorite; H. P. Summers and wife, Smith's Grove Times; A. N. Baker and wife, Williamstown News; H. A. Sommers, Elizabethtown News; Oliver Kelly and wife, Lebanon Enterprise; E. S. Albright and wife, Mt. Vernon Signal; John M. Mathias, Carlisle Democrat; Louis Landrum and wife, Danville Messenger; Wm. Remington and wife, Paris Democrat; Charles L. Hunter and wife, Lebanon Falcon; Heber Mathews and wife, Hartford Herald; J. Noy Foster, Hartford Republican; Mrs. M. L. McKinney, Adairville Enterprise; S. M. Jenkins and wife, Marion Record-Press; C. C. Rock and wife, Hardinsburg Leader; D. M. Duncan and wife, Brandenburg Messenger; C. R. Hancock and wife, Pembroke Journal; W. P. Walton, Lexington Herald; Ryland C. Musick, Jackson Times.

GREAT GOOD DONE.

First Heavy Rain in Weeks Relieves Drought in Harrison.

Cynthiana.—This city and county had the first good rain in many weeks. All vegetation and crops were getting in a distressing condition from the continued dry spell. Only a small percentage of the tobacco crop this county usually has been put out as yet, owing to the dry spell. The rain did much good and the farmers are rejoicing over it.



INSIDE VIEW NEW STATE CAPITOL LOOKING FROM HALL OF THE HOUSE TOWARD THE SENATE CHAMBER.

SURVEY PARTIES ARE IN THE FIELD

Eastern Kentucky Being Thoroughly Studied

MAKING SOIL INVESTIGATION

New and Important Territory, in the Light of Various Development, Now Receiving Scientific Attention.

Lexington.—The Kentucky geological survey has placed several geological and topographical survey parties in the field, whose work for 1911 will cover much important territory embraced in the mineral and oil districts of the state, not heretofore reached. The co-operative mapping done in conjunction with the United States survey will include several fifteen-mile quadrangles in both coal fields.

In the eastern field much new and important territory now being traversed by railroads preliminary to opening up new coal and timber sections will be included in the Crockettville and Troublesome quadrangles. The Crockettville quadrangle will take in parts of Breathitt, Perry and Leslie counties, and the Troublesome quadrangle parts of Breathitt, Knott and Perry, including the important Troublesome creek and contiguous regions about to be tapped by new lines of railroad.

The principal geologists in the field are Prof. August Forster, Dr. J. H. Gardner and Messrs. K. D. White, with S. C. Jones as assistant in soil investigation.

CORONER "SOME OFFICER."

Plays Second Fiddle Only to Sheriff—Means Better Pay.

Lexington.—A new and interesting legal point developed in the circuit court which may result in the county coroner becoming much more important than this official has been in the past. In a back tax suit filed by the sheriff in the name of the commonwealth the legal point was raised that the summons on the suit could not be served by a member of the sheriff's official force, as the sheriff was an interested party to the action.

The court sustained the point, and as the coroner is the official next in authority after the sheriff, the county attorney was directed to issue the summons through Coroner J. D. Kiser. As 200 or 400 back tax suits will soon be filed, and the court holds that the coroner must serve the summons, this will mean important and lucrative additions to the coroner's usual work, and the question has been raised as to whether the coroner has the authority to appoint a deputy to assist in serving summonses.

TO OPEN HOME.

Louisville Minister To Make Principal Address At Shelbyville.

Shelbyville.—The Old Masons' Home will be formally dedicated Tuesday afternoon, June 27. The exercises will be under the auspices of Solomon's Lodge, No. 5, F. & A. M., with the Hon. Robert R. Burnam, of Richmond, grand master of Kentucky, officiating.

All of the Grand Lodge officers will be present and a large delegation is expected from Louisville.

STORE BURNS; REGISTER RIFLED

Louis.—The clothing and furnishing store of Nash & Herr was destroyed by fire and water. The loss is placed at \$8,000 to \$9,000, with insurance of \$4,000. The cash register was rifled.

Tompkinsville.—The residence of J. H. Newman, occupied by Cam McPherson, burned. All the household goods were burned. There was no insurance. The loss is estimated at about \$1,500.

ENDOWMENT SUBSCRIBED.

Transylvania University the Beneficiary of Several Amounts.

Lexington.—Dr. R. H. Crossfield, president of Transylvania university, returned from a trip to Louisville and a portion of Indiana, where he secured subscriptions aggregating \$21,000 to the endowment fund of the university. Fifteen thousand dollars of this was given by Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Bowers, of Muncie, Ind.

President Crossfield announced that \$190,000 had now been subscribed of the entire \$240,000 which the university authorities are attempting to raise, and that the remaining \$50,000 would, he thought, soon be secured. The General Education Board of New York, after carefully inspecting the work of the university last year made an offer of \$50,000 for the permanent endowment, provided the college would pay the debt on the institution and raise a total of \$200,000 in new endowment.

LAWYERS IN CONVENTION.

Program Prepared For Meeting of Kentucky Bar Association.

Lexington.—The programme of the annual meeting of the Kentucky Bar association, July 12 and 13, has been completed by Secretary McDowell, and printed copies mailed to the members. One of the most interesting features announced is an address by Judge Alex P. Humphrey on "The Meaning of the Decisions in the Standard Oil and American Tobacco Cases." Gov. Woodrow Wilson, of New Jersey, will address the meeting on "The Lawyer in Politics."

E. J. McDermott is on the programme for a discussion of "Expert Testimony" and Judge Matt O'Doherty will talk about "Lawyers' Fees." Judge Shackelford Miller is to speak on "The Value of Precedents" and Judge J. F. Gordon, of Madisonville, will discuss the question "Is the Fellow Servant Law Becoming Obsolete?" The committee on judicial and law reform will report on a measure to provide relief for the congestion of the court of appeals docket. The Kentucky court of appeals, it is said, decides annually about four times as many cases as the Supreme Court of the United States, and it has fewer judges. The committee will report to the association on a plan similar to the Virginia system. Recommendations will probably be made that appeals be denied in cases involving less than \$200, unless constitutional or statutory questions are involved, and that in cases involving more than \$200 and less than \$1,000 appeals be granted only when approved by the court after a presentation of the questions involved.

MAYOR RESIGNS OFFICE.

Gives No Cause For His Action—Will Likely Be Accepted.

Mt. Sterling.—Mayor Samuels, of this city, created general surprise at a special meeting of the city council by resigning from office in a letter to the board. No reason was given. This is the second time the mayor has resigned, and it is believed that the council will probably accept it this time. It is not known what caused Mayor Samuels to take this step.

SPRY AS A KITTEN.

Caseyville.—Willis Hamilton, 106, and believed to be the holder of the age record in Kentucky, celebrated his birthday anniversary. Just to show a couple of generations he was as spry as he used to be, he walked to Sturgis, about six miles, and back. He scorned the use of a cane, and has been performing the pedestrian feat for the last five or six years about two times weekly.

TOBACCO SUFFERS.

Todd County Growers Fear Destruction of Crop.

Elkhorn.—Reports from all sections of the dark tobacco district are discouraging. Not half of the tobacco crop is out and but little of that which has been set is doing any good, while beds are drying up on account of the protracted drought. Corn appears to be doing fairly well.

CLAIMED ARSON EXPOSE

Mayor of Minnesota Town Arrested as Leader of a Band of Safe Robbers and Torch Appliers.

St. Paul, Minn.—What is declared by state officials and detectives to have been the biggest organized gang of safe blowers and incendiaries ever operating in the west, is believed to have been exposed.

After a running fight with bandits engaged in cracking a safe, Mayor Dumas, of Cass Lake, Minn., a graduate of the Physicians and Surgeons' College of Chicago, and prominent man in Northern Minnesota, was arrested.

It is alleged that he is the ringleader of the notorious band which has operated in northwestern states, and is said to have been employed by various merchants burned out to rob their safes and fire their buildings so that insurance could be obtained.

CANADIAN TRIP FOR EDITORS

Ohio Publishers To Become Guests of Government and See Great Agricultural Districts of Western Canada.

Columbus, O.—Ohio editors will become the guests of the Canadian government the latter part of July and enjoy a sixteen-days' trip through the great agricultural districts of western Canada. Final arrangements have just been completed by E. Benjamin Yale, corresponding secretary of the Buckeye Press Association, and publisher of the Waynesfield Chronicle, and in the notice sent out to the publishers of Ohio, he says:

"The fare will cost nothing as the Canadian government will furnish us with a special train, and you will not be required to give a thing in return therefor except such a write-up of the trip as you care to make and which you think might prove interesting to your readers. Representatives of the Canadian government will accompany the party all the way and make arrangements for entertainment at cities and towns along the line."

UNCLE SAM'S CREDIT.

New \$50,000,000 Panama Loan Over-subscribed—Better Than 102.

Washington.—The government's new 3 per cent. \$50,000,000 Panama loan is a success. More than 3,000 bids oversubscribed it at least three times.

Before the opening of bids had been in progress a half hour treasury officials declared that the loan would be entirely taken by comparatively small investors at a price higher than 102½.

The prices bid for the new bonds are taken to indicate that the national credit of the United States is the highest in the world. Securities of England, France and Germany are selling at a discount, and many financiers believed that the new Panama loan would bring little above par.

DEATH IN THE AIR.

Bird Men Meet Disaster at Beginning of Great European Race.

Vincennes.—Three distinguished aviators instantly killed, one probably fatally injured, four other birdmen hurt in varying degrees and 200 spectators more or less injured tragically marked the beginning of the European circuit flight race.

Sixty airmen had been entered in this contest, of whom 50 took wing, in spite of the catastrophes with which this, the greatest of the European cross-country flights, was inaugurated.

Ten of the competitors were obliged to abandon contest for one reason or another before they flew beyond the confines of the park.

BURNS IS INDICTED.

Indianapolis Grand Jury Charges Kidnaping of McNamara.

Indianapolis.—Charged with kidnaping J. J. McNamara, secretary-treasurer of the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron workers, from Indianapolis, William J. Burns, noted detective, and James Hossick, a city detective of Los Angeles, were indicted by the Marion county grand jury.

An indictment against McNamara, charging him with being implicated in the dynamiting of a plant of the Peoria and Pekin Railroad Co., at Peoria, Ill., also was returned.

Loss Is \$100,000.

New York.—The marine shops of the West Shore railroad, on the river front at West New York, N. J., were destroyed by fire. The loss is estimated at \$100,000.

Burned to Death.

Brookfield, O.—Ivy, eight-year-old daughter of Elma Dilley, was burned to death while her mother stood by unable to render assistance.

New York.—Nearly 1,000 seafaring men, including stewards, firemen, seamen, coal passers, went on strike following the failure of the officers of the Morgan Line to take any action regarding the demands made upon them by their employees. At least six vessels now in port are without crews.

London.—The steamer Minnewaska of the Atlantic Transport Line, was unable to sail for New York, the crew refusing to sign on the old terms and the owners declining to grant an increase.

CORNER FOR THE JUNIORS

"FIVE GEESSE IN A FLOCK"

Particularly Amusing Game to Play When Your Little Friends Come to Pay Short Visit.

When your friends come to see you, play "Five Geese in a Flock." The children sit on the grass, or on a bank or bench, side by side. One stands as Market Woman opposite the row of players.

She walks along the row and touches each child, beginning where



Children Making Merry.

she pleases, and saying one word of the following rhyme to each as she touches her:

"Please—good—farmer—cut—the—corn,
Keep—the—wheat—and—burn—the—thorn.
Shut—your—gate—and—turn—the—lock,
Keep—the—five—geese—in—a—flock."

As soon as she says the word "flock," the one first touched jumps up and runs away. The market woman pursues her. But while she is catching her, the other geese have fled, and she has to catch each player and reset her in her place before the game can begin again. The one first caught becomes in her turn the market woman.

"Den" is a good out-of-doors game. Each boy takes the name of a wild beast and has a tree to himself, which represents his den. Any player who leaves his den is liable to be tagged by the next one out. The best runner generally starts out first, a second pursues him, and so on until all may be out at once. If a player can tag any one he has a right to capture, he takes him home to his own den, and the latter must help him to take the rest. The pursuer cannot be tagged while bringing home a prisoner.

The children sit in a row with hands folded to play "Button, Button, Who's Got the Button?" One takes a button and, holding it between both hands, pretends to give it to each one of the players, who open their hands as if to receive it.

As she does this the leader says to each one, "Keep all I give you." When she has finished she puts the question to each one in turn, "Button, button, who's got the button?" The answer is "Next door neighbor." When she returns to the head of the line and asks "Who's got the button?" the player mentions the name of the one she thinks has it. The successful guesser takes the leader's place.

Acting Animals.

This is a game called acting animals. One child pretends to be some kind of animal and acts just as that animal would act. Then the other children guess what he is trying to be. The child who guesses correctly may be the next one to represent an animal. It is really very funny, especially if you try to imitate something like a stork standing on one leg or a rhinoceros or a turtle or even a mosquito, for insects are included as well as animals. Sometimes it is well to allow the guessers three questions that may be answered by "yes" or "no."

CAN YOU FOLLOW THIS YARN?

Tom and Vera Have Secret Between Them and Each in Burst of Confidence Tells Friend.

Tom and Vera had a secret between them. In a burst of confidence Tom told it to a mutual friend, Will; but regretting his action, obtained a promise from Will that he would never let Vera know that the secret had been told.

Will, however, told Vera that Tom had let him into the secret, but made her promise not to tell Tom that he (Will) had informed her of having obtained the information from Tom. A little later Tom decided to let Vera know that he had told the secret to Will, but instructed her not to tell Will that he (Tom) had admitted to giving away the secret to Will.

Vera went to Will and told him that Tom had confessed to having let him into the secret, but she made Will promise not to let Tom know that she had given him this information. She also went to Tom and told him, in strict confidence, that Will had told her about having learned the secret from him.

Will next went to Tom and informed him of Vera having stated that he (Tom) had admitted to giving away the secret. Tom retorted by saying that Vera had told him that he (Will) had advised her of being let into the secret. They both promised not to tell Vera of having given away the confidences which she had lately given.

But this is the question: Were any more confidences necessary? Or had all of the three friends heard enough to be convinced that the others knew everything that could be told?



Sue's disposition was so sweet—She couldn't bear to cross the street—And I have even heard her beg Her mother not to beat an egg!

GREAT STADIUM AT TACOMA

Structure Is Shaped Like a Horseshoe and Will Comfortably Seat Twenty-Five Thousand.

Tacoma's high school, which plays an important part in Pacific-Coast athletics, is the only high school in America having an Olympic stadium, if not the only one in the whole world. It is a ponderous mass of steel and concrete, just completed at a cost of more than \$100,000 in a gulch at one side of the high school building. The gulch happened to be just the right shape for the stadium, so but little excavation was required. The structure is shaped like a horseshoe, with the open end overlooking Commencement bay. It will seat twenty-five thousand people, has a center sufficiently large for baseball, football, track and field events, and will also be used for outdoor musical concerts and entertainments.

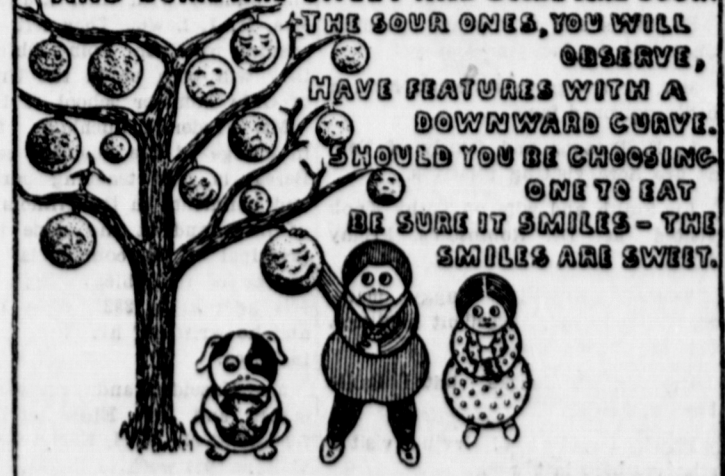
A movement is already on foot to secure the next Olympic games in America, the people of Washington believing that in the Tacoma stadium they have one of the best arenas in the United States for such an event.

Baby on Its Hind Legs.

Little Bessie was so accustomed to seeing the baby crawl around the room that she thought it was his natural mode of traveling. One day when he succeeded in standing up with the aid of a chair she was much astonished and, running to her mother, exclaimed: "Oh, mamma, come quick! Baby is standing up on his hind legs!"

THE COB-LINDEN TREE.

AND HERE IS THE COB-LINDEN TREE. A STARTLING CURIOSITY. IT BEARS A FRUIT BUT NOT A FLOWER. AND SOME ARE SWEET AND SOME ARE SOUR.



OBSERVE, HAVE FEATURES WITH A DOWNWARD CURVE. SHOULD YOU BE CHOOSING ONE TO EAT BE SURE IT SMILES—THE SMILES ARE SWEET.



When You Buy Your Oxfords
Get Comfort
Get Style
—Get Both
BUY RED CROSS

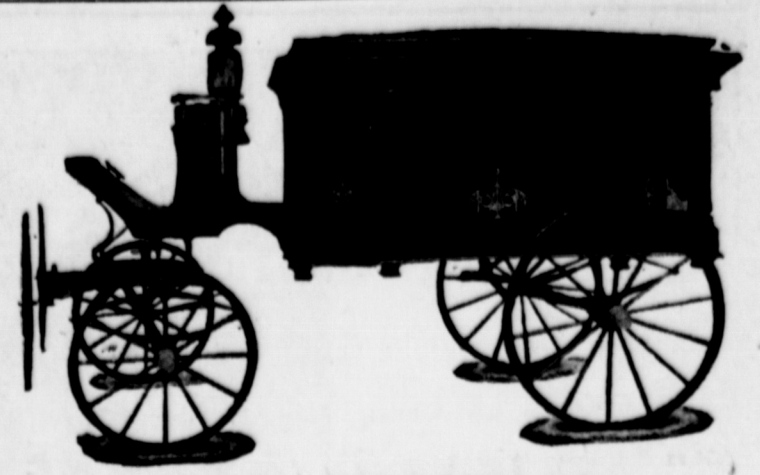
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L. & N. TIME TABLE.

North Bound Local	
Knoxville	6:15 a. m. 10:55 p. m.
BEREA	1:03 p. m. 3:57 a. m.
Cincinnati	6:10 p. m. 7:45 a. m.
South Bound Local	
Cincinnati	6:40 a. m. 8:15 p. m.
BEREA	12:39 p. m. 12:29 a. m.
Knoxville	6:55 p. m. 5:50 a. m.
Express Trains	
Stop to take on and let off passengers from beyond Cincinnati or from Atlanta and beyond.	
South Bound	
Cincinnati	8:00 a. m.
BEREA	11:44 a. m.
North Bound	
BEREA	4:56 p. m.
Cincinnati	8:45 p. m.

Miss Mildred Turner and Miss Ella Watkins, after a few weeks visit with friends here, returned to their home in Litchfield, O., this week.

Miss Abigail Scudder, who has been visiting here, left Monday, for Kansas City, Mo.

Miss Maggie Taulbee and Miss Irene Houser returned, Monday, from the Y. W. C. A. conference in North Carolina.

Mr. Norman Frost left, Monday, for Chicago, where he is to take up a course of study this summer, before returning to his post as Superintendent of Schools at Minn.

WANTED: Old hats and old shoes for the next 30 days at Welch's New Dry Goods and Gents' Furnishings Department.

A linen shower was given Miss Lela Barber at her home, Saturday evening. Miss Barber left, Tuesday, for Memphis, Tenn., where she is to be married to a Mr. Potter of that city.

Mr. Glen Porter left, this week, for his home in Toboso, Ohio.

Rev. Howard Hudson preached at the Disciples church, Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Joe Bender were in town last week.

Miss Neva Chrisman is visiting relatives in Combs, Ky., this week.

B. Harris and family are spending this week in Jackson County.

Mrs. C. I. Ogg is suffering from a badly poisoned face.

L. F. Parsons and family of Texas are here visiting relatives.

Joe Smith and wife of Kerby Knob visited at Dr. Robinson's, Friday night.

FOR SALE: Fine Buggy mare, four years old, excellent qualities. Call on, S. McGuire.

Mrs. D. C. Sparks visited Sallie Fowler, Friday.

Elijah Davidson of Irvine visited relatives here last week.

Judge Lewis and family have gone to Leslie County for a month's visit. They were accompanied by the Misses Morgan.

Mr. S. W. Boggs, with his Sunday School class, camped on Robes Mt. from Friday until Monday.

Mr. N. J. Coyle went to Jackson County, Monday, on business.

Mr. Ralph Patin was in town for a few days at the first of the week.

Mrs. Newcomer left last week for Dan Click's home, at Kerby Knob, where she will spend a few weeks.

Mrs. K. U. Putnam has gone to Ashland, Illinois, where she will spend the summer with her daughter, Mrs. Helen Beggs.

Prof. and Mrs. Seale were in Richmond, last Tuesday.

A little son was born to Mr. and Mrs. G. D. Holliday, Saturday, June 17th.

Highest prices paid for wool.—J. S. Gott, Depot Street.

Miss Mary Adams who, has been in Richmond for some time, came home, Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Ambrose are the proud parents of a little son born on Monday of this week.

Mrs. A. J. Smith was in Richmond, Tuesday.

If you want wood, call up Geo. Figg, 149-2 rings. \$2 to \$2.50 per cord.

Mr. Urnston Lewis, who has been the druggist in the Porter Drug Co. for some time, left last week for Kansas, where he has a position.

FOR SALE: Am forced to sell my house and lot on Jefferson St., and will offer same at a bargain. Call on Sallie Fowler.

Those twilight C. E. meetings under the trees on the campus are proving a blessing and inspiration to all who come. The subject for next Sunday night is "Missions in China." Come and share with us. We begin at 6:30.

Mr. Clark Wilson was in town, Monday, on his way to Knoxville, Tenn., where he will do special work in Agriculture at the Summer term of the State University in preparation for work as assistant to Prof. F. O. Clark next year. Mr. Arthur Planery accompanies Mr. Wilson and will also take a special course so that he may be better fitted for the position, which he expects to take in the fall, as teacher of Agriculture at a school in North Carolina.

For the whitest and best flour, go to R. J. Eagle.

Misses Esther and Edith Faville, of Norfolk, Virginia, spent Saturday and Sunday with their grandmother, Mrs. R. J. Lewis. They left Sunday evening for Cedar Point, Ohio, where they will both be in the University of Ohio Summer school of Science.

Mr. Frederick Juchhoff, formerly in charge of the business course at Berea, is now teaching partnership and bailments in the Illinois College of Law, and at the same time is principal of the commercial division of one of the Chicago high schools. His address is 2822 West 12th St., and he writes of his abiding interest in Berea.

Mr. Haselden and family of Lancaster and Mr. Elder of Danville, friends of Mr. J. M. Early, were Berea visitors this week.

UNION S. S. PICNIC

The Bible School of the Union Church will hold its annual picnic at State Lick next Saturday, the 24th. First teams leave Parish House at 8:30, second teams at 10 sharp.

All members of the school and church are cordially invited to join in making this a delightful occasion. Bring your baskets.

Jas. Burgess, Supt.

CARD OF THANKS

We, the bereaved wife and children of the late P. J. Pawley, desire to thank the good people of Berea and vicinity, for their untiring devotion and kindness during the illness and death of our dear departed husband and father.

We especially wish to thank Dr. Cowley and Miss Lillie A. Moore for their unfailing care and thoughtfulness, through our time of trouble.

The Spirit of Christ makes us all akin.

Revealing Character.

There is nothing in which people betray their character more than in what they find to laugh at.—Goethe.

CALIFORNIA

If you are thinking of coming or want to know why you should come to California, write to me, and I shall take delight in telling you why, and giving you any information you may desire. I am a Kentuckian and take a special interest in Kentucky people. I have been in California ten years, on the farm and thoroughly understand the soil and conditions. If you think of coming to California drop me a line.

Yours truly, H. L. Bishop, Kingsburg, Fresno County, Cal.

TRIBUTE TO PROF. ELLIS AND THE CITIZEN

London, Ky., June 2, 1911.
The Berea Citizen with its usual account of events has been received. I am quite sure that no visitor is more welcome to our home than the dear old paper which tells of the whereabouts and doings of the people with whom the most part of my life has been spent and of whom I am always glad to hear. It some times happens, however, that things must be told which we

are sad to know, and in the present issue one of these facts is forced to view. It is the announcement of the death of Prof. Ellis. I had only a short acquaintance with him, but during that time I became impressed that he was a man of most excellent character. I have read the eulogies passed upon him by the college people and I feel quite sure that nothing was said about his worthiness that he did not justly merit; and I wish to add the tribute to his memory, that he was a social, friendly man among his neighbors and was

never in too much of a hurry to pass a friendly salutation to those he met on the streets. I met him most every day for nearly a year and always received his kind greetings, and I learned to regard him as a man filled with love for his fellow man. There are many, very many who might profit by his example. I am sad to think that I shall never see him again.

Success to The Citizen and all friends.

Very truly yours,
A. P. Settle.

SWEEP THE CORNERS

The story is told of a little housemaid, far over the sea, who was once living with the church than she had asked whether she realized that she

Go'way Bags

TRUNKS and SUITCASES
of all styles, shapes and prices.

GO HOME SHINING IN AND OUT

WELCH'S

PALACE MEAT MARKET

Fresh and cured meats and lard. Call for what you want and get what you call for. Highest market price paid for butter, eggs and chickens

Pure home rendered lard 50lb. cans 10c per lb. smaller lots 12c
FRESH FISH EVERY THURSDAY

Kidd Building, Corner Main and Richmond Streets, Berea, Ky. **U. B. ROBERTS, Prop.**



DON'T NEGLECT YOUR WATCH

A WATCH is a delicate piece of machinery. It calls for less attention than most machinery, but must be cleaned and oiled occasionally to keep perfect time.

With proper care a Waltham Watch will keep perfect time for a lifetime. It will pay you well to let us clean your watch every 12 or 18 months.

T. A. ROBINSON
Optician and Jeweler
BEREA, - - - KENTUCKY

Hot Weather Wearing Apparel

AT VERY REASONABLE PRICES

AT

RHODUS & HAYES

MAIN ST.

THE QUALITY STORE

BEREA, KY.

Men's Two-piece Suits
Men's Straw Hats
Men's Low Shoes
Men's Summer Coats
Men's White Vests
Men's Underwear

Women's and Children's Summer Skirts
Women's and Children's Hot Weather Hats
Women's and Children's Low Shoes and Sandals
Women's and Children's Light Waists
Women's and Children's Black and Fancy Parasols
Women's and Children's Summer Underwear

COME AND BUY FROM US AND YOU WILL GET THE BEST.

"THE FURNITURE MAN"

Has just now on display the largest, nicest and most complete stock yet shown in this county and the prices are the lowest ever.

THE RUG CARPET AND MATTING STOCK

is also large and complete and the price is down, down, down.
9x12 Brussels... \$8.50 to \$15.00. 9x12 Axminsters... \$15.00 up.
9x12 Wilton Velvets... \$20.00 each.

FOSTER STOVES AND RANGES

Are still the best on earth. They are guaranteed to give full satisfaction in every detail or your money back.
Stoves... \$10.00 to \$20.00 each. Ranges... \$20.00 to \$40.00 each.

ANOTHER CAR OF BUGGIES JUST IN

Old Hickories and Houghtons a class to themselves. If you want a cheap buggy I have it in the leather top and steel tire for \$50.00, or leather top and rubber tire for \$60.00. If you want a good one I have them from \$75.00 to \$40.00. I can please you in a buggy, surrey or cart.

ANTHONY AMERICAN WIRE FENCE

I sell and carry in stock a full line of Anthony Wire Fence. The most perfect tie, heaviest wire and most expensive to produce of any brand the American Wire and Steel Co. puts out, yet the price at which I sell it is as low as their other grades.

A full supply of Wall Paper, Refrigerators, Oil Stoves, Ice Cream Freezers, Lawn Mowers and dozens of other articles. Investigation will prove to you that I sell better goods for less money than others.

BY THE WAY if you want an OLIVER CULTIVATOR I have a few of them for sale.

R. H. Chrisman Phone 26 **Berea, Ky.**

BEREA REUNION AT CLEVELAND

"Your presence is requested at a reunion of Berea College students to be held Saturday, June 17th, at the bathing pavilion of Edgewater Park, Cleveland (Clifton Blvd car) from 10 a. m. to 5 p. m. and continued at the home of James M. Racer, 2167 W. 96th St., (Lorain Ave. car to W. 96th) until 9:30 p. m. Basket lunch at 1:00 p. m. Wear colors. Below find list of invited guests. If you know of other Berea students kindly extend this invitation to them. Social Privileges."

In response to this invitation about twenty four former students of Berea, representing classes from 1885, to the present time, met at Edgewater Park. The reunion was held at this time in honor of Rev. Perry Schrock and Mrs. Lucy Van Horn Schrock, who were visiting the East for the first time since they began their work five years ago. Mr. Schrock, after only four years and a half of service was chosen head of the Congregational church of Washington State.

The afternoon was spent in the pavilion, and though a steady down pour of rain kept some away, it did not dampen the enthusiasm of those present. At five o'clock the meeting was adjourned to the beautiful

home of Mr. and Mrs. James M. Racer, where an excellent supper was served by Mrs. Racer. Much of the success of this reunion was due to the efforts of Mr. and Mrs. Racer, who not only worked untiringly from the first, but hospitably opened their home to the people.

No Berea reunion is complete without reminiscences and some tales were unfolded whose very thought would have harrowed up some men's souls. Mr. Racer, as toastmaster, first called upon Rev. Perry Schrock, who was the guest of honor. He was followed by Mr. A. S. Mann of Cleveland, who showed his Berea training by not being discouraged when his speech was interrupted by the arrival of a few more Bereaites, but calmly waited until the handshakes were over, then continued his speech. Prof. Ira S. Penniman, director of music in Plymouth Congregational church of Cleveland, and Mr. Ned Chapin gave some reminiscences of Berea. Mr. Holla Hoffman, class '08, now a student at Western Reserve Medical School, gave us more recent news of Berea, and Louis Karnosh in a bright speech which brought down the house, showed us that the Berea spirit of old is being kept alive by the present generation of students. As a woman must always have the last word the speeches were closed by a few words from Lotta Osborne of Painesville, O. Letters of greeting were sent to President Frost and Prof. Dodge.

While mirth and jollity prevailed, there was a more serious side, as one and all testified to the good fellowship and desire to do things, which prevails among Berea students, and any gathering reveals the fact that many of them are going out into the world doing things worth while, and their influence is being felt far and wide.

Plans for a permanent organization

were discussed and A. S. Mann, Jas. M. Racer, and E. C. Chapin, all of Cleveland, were chosen as a committee to plan for a reunion next year. This organization is in no way intended as a substitute for the Alumni Association, but is a social gathering of the people residing in northern Ohio, who have been at some time students in Berea. It is not limited, however, and anyone who has been connected with Berea is welcome. If you want a good old Berea visit, plan to be in Cleveland next year about the last of June and attend this reunion.

Following is a list of those present:

Rev. Perry F. Schrock, Mrs. Lucy Van Horn Schrock, Deer Park, Washington; A. S. Mann, Mr. and Mrs. Ned Chapin, Glenn Keener, 6901 Clinton Ave., Ellis Landphair, 1345 E. 114th St., Rolla Hoffman, Western Reserve Medical College, Clara Doggett, 10427 Detroit Ave., Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Cheney and two children, 2155 W. 96th St., Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Van Winkle and daughter, 1285 W. 91st St., Prof. Ira S. Penniman, Hotel Talgarth, James M. Racer, Myrtle Burr Racer, 2167 W. 96th St.,

30 DAYS ONLY

Best 25c Coffee	15c	\$20.00 suits	\$12.00
Meal, per bu.	65c	\$15.00 suits	\$11.00
Patent Flour	60c	\$12.00 suits	\$10.00
Good Flour	50c	\$10.00 suits	\$8.00
Bacon	10c	A great reduction in shoes.	

Why Pay More?

R. J. ENGLE

Phone 60

Berea, Kentucky

Louis Karnosh, Sally Lake, 4917 Prospect, all of Cleveland; Miss Alice Douglas, Fern Douglas, Wellington, Ohio; Ruth Todd, 46 S. Ave., Brockport, N. Y.; Rev. and Mrs. William Baker, Chagrin Falls, O.; Will Clift, Novelty, O.; Lotta M. Osborne, 50 Lusard Place, Painesville, O. Mr. Anton Karnosh was official photographer for the crowd.

Letters of regret were read from John Chapin, Supt. of Schools, Glendale, O.; H. A. Beckett and Marie Maltby Beckett, Cleveland; Rev. P. D. Dodge, Talmadge, Ohio; Claude Schram, 401 E. 8th St., Flint, Mich.; Alice McKee, 84 W. 5th Ave., Columbus, O.; Frances Shultz, Carlisle Indian School, Carlisle, Pa.; Frank McKee, Mr. Robert Walden, Wellington, O.; and Miss E. J. Swezey, East College St., Oberlin, O.

After singing, "My Old Kentucky Home," the people departed for their homes, hoping to meet many more at the reunion next year.

IN OUR OWN STATE

(Continued from first page)

opposition to Judge O'Rear, still with a brave show he declares that he will fight to the last ditch.

NOT AFRAID OF O'REAR

Mr. Franks and all of the other enemies of O'Rear's nomination have persistently reported thru-out the state that his election would mark the end of the era of peace in Kentucky. Nevertheless, the people do not seem to be frightened and take all such sentiments as campaign material and poor material at that. In fact, the only objection that anybody can offer to Judge O'Rear is the claim that he favored the night riders which claim can only be substantiated by a perversion of his Frankfort speech. And the claim is plainly falling flat.

PARADE AND PICNIC

An event of more than usual interest was the parade and picnic of the Baptist Sunday School, Wednesday, June 14. Officers, teachers and pupils had worked hard and their labors were rewarded with great success. The weather was almost ideal. Although there was a shower in the afternoon, it was not severe enough to drive the enthusiastic merry makers under shelter.

The parade was formed according to departments on the church lawn. The Cradle Roll was well represented by a number of tots pushed in baby carts, led by a grandfather carrying a miniature baby crib on a pole. Next in line was the Primary Department with the beginners grouped around a pretty May-pole. The Juniors, in costumes to suit childish fancy, made a pleasing appearance. The Intermediate Department showed up well, while the large number in the Senior Department shows that this school is able to hold the boys and girls who are passing into manhood and womanhood. Perhaps one of the greatest reasons for the remarkable success of this Sunday School was to be seen in the Adult Department—where the men and women attend you do not have to beg the children to go to Sunday School. In conveyances especially provided the Home Department brought up the rear. The only unpleasant feature of the parade was that faced by the judges in awarding department and class banners. Although each had a different choice in the beginning, it was finally decided to award the department banner to the Juniors and the class banner to the class taught by Mrs. H. C. Woolf.

At the intersection of Chestnut and Boone Streets conveyances had been provided by generous friends to carry the school to Slate Lick Springs. There each passed away the time very pleasantly, though no one roamed so far away but the wagon with the dinner baskets might be seen. It was a dinner. Twice as many people could have been fed, so bountiful was the supply. A delightful program of races and games had been arranged for the afternoon, so that no time

was left for a dull moment. At the close of the day many old as well as young people said, "It was the best picnic I have ever attended."

RESOLUTIONS OF RESPECT

At the regular meeting of Capt. Jas. West Post, June 17, 1911, the following action was taken:

Whereas, Comrade P. J. Pauley, a prominent member of this post, was called from this world on the fifth day of the present month, it is hereby ordered that the following statement be entered in the records of the post and furnish The Citizen for publication:

Comrade Pauley enlisted in Co. G, 4th regiment of Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, and served until the close of the war. It is the testimony of his associates that he was an excellent soldier. For more than ten years he has been a member of this post, and has been influential in its proceedings. He has been regular in attendance, has held various offices, and one year served as Commander. The post mourns his departure and extends its sincere sympathy to the bereaved widow and other family friends.

Thos. Dougherty, Commander
LeVant Dodge, Adjutant.

ADMINISTRATRIX'S NOTICE.

All persons having claims against the estate of the Rev. M. K. Pasco are hereby asked to present them in proper form for settlement, and all who are indebted to the said estate are likewise requested to make payment.

Mrs. M. K. Pasco, Administratrix.

Do You Want to Buy a Good Blue Grass Farm?

Do you want to buy a good building lot in Berea and do as others have done, build you a comfortable home, educate your children and make a living?

Or is it a common to medium farm you want at a moderate price for either cash or terms with easy payments, close around and convenient to Berea College?

It may be more convenient for you to buy some of the beautiful homes already built that I have for sale for my clients in Berea. Good enough for anybody.

I have plenty of Real Estate in Madison and adjoining Counties for sale at a price to suit any one, from \$10 per acre to \$150 per acre owing to the quality and location of the land. Think it over and write me what you want or call at my office and we will talk it over. REMEMBER WHAT I SAY, you will always get a square deal with Holliday. If interested

CALL UPON OR ADDRESS,

G. D. HOLLIDAY

Room 4, Berea Bank & Trust Building
BEREA, KY.

GRADUATING And WEDDING PRESENTS

in Gold, Gold-filled and Sterling Silver.

Birth Stone Rings and Jewelry.

The Racket Store

ENGRAVING FREE

ONLY ONE FARM IN BEREA

Containing twenty acres—ten in original forestry, ten in oats and grass, five cottages, four fronting Forest St.

Investments in well selected real estate in growing communities are sure and safe and best for small savings. Buy this property and you are buying an inheritance.

I have resident property, store property, and building lots for sale in Berea, ranging in price from \$150 up, improved from \$200 to \$5,000. Also bluegrass farms in Madison and Garrard Co; mountain farms in Jackson and Rockcastle Co.

I can suit you in farms anywhere in prices from \$1,000 to \$20,000. One farm of 92 1-2 acres, real black walnut blue grass land in Garrard Co. 2 1-2 miles west of Paint Lick, Ky. This farm is nearly all in grass, well improved, and will suit any one wanting a splendid farm.

If you are planning to buy Real Estate, do not delay but write or call on me at once for particulars and terms.

J. P. BICKNELL

AT THE CANFIELD STAND

If you want to buy from the very best selected stock of

Fancy and Staple Groceries

Let us have your order.

We also carry an up-to-date line of Confectionery, Fruits and Fresh Vegetables, and at prices to suit the times.

We shall be pleased at any time to show you through our stock and will take the best care of your orders, giving you prompt attention and courteous treatment. We do not ask you to take our word but give us a trial.

Call phone No. 108 or when you have an opportunity come in and see us; we are on Main Street, next door to the Post-office, Berea, Ky.

W. I. DOOLEY

SERIAL
STORYELUSIVE
ISABELBy
JACQUES FUTRELLE

Illustrations by M. KETNER

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SYNOPSIS.

Count di Rosini, the Italian ambassador, is at dinner with diplomats in the national capital when a messenger brings a note directing him to come to the embassy at once. Here a beautiful young woman asks that she be given a ticket to the embassy ball. The ticket is made out in the name of Miss Isabel Thorne.

CHAPTER II.

Mr. Campbell and the Cable.

Just as it is one man's business to manufacture watches, and another man's business to peddle shoe-strings, so it was Mr. Campbell's business to know things. He was a human card index, a governmental ready reference posted to the minute and backed by all the tremendous resources of a nation. From the little office in the Secret Service Bureau, where he sat day after day, radiating threads connected with the huge outer world, and enabled him to keep a firm hand on the diplomatic and departmental pulse of Washington. Perhaps he came nearer knowing everything that happened there than any other man living; and no man realized more perfectly than he just how little of all of it he did know.

In person Mr. Campbell was not unlike a retired grocer who had shaken the butter and eggs from his soul and settled back to enjoy a life of placid idleness. He was a little beyond middle age, pleasant of face, white of hair, and blessed with guileless blue eyes. His genius had no sparkle to it; it consisted solely of detail and system and indefatigability, coupled with a memory that was well nigh infallible. His brain was as serene and orderly as a cash register; one almost expected to hear it click.

He sat at his desk intently studying a cable despatch which lay before him. It was in the Secret Service code. Leaning over his shoulder was Mr. Grimm—the Mr. Grimm of the bureau. Mr. Grimm was an utterly different type from his chief. He was younger, perhaps thirty-one or two, physically well proportioned, a little above the average height, with regular features and listless, purposeless eyes—a replica of a hundred other young men who dawdle idly in the windows of their clubs and watch the world hurry by. His manner was languid; his dress showed fastidious care.

Sentence by sentence the bewildering intricacies of the code gave way before the placid understanding of Chief Campbell, and word by word, from the chaos of it, a translation took intelligible form upon a sheet of paper under his right hand. Mr. Grimm, looking on, exhibited only a most perfunctory interest in the extraordinary message he was reading; the listless eyes narrowed a little, that was all. It was a special despatch from Lisbon dated that morning, and signed simply "Gault." Completely translated it ran thus:

"Secret offensive and defensive alliance of the Latin against the English-speaking nations of the world is planned. Italy, France, Spain and two South American republics will soon sign compact in Washington. Proposition just made to Portugal, and may be accepted. Special envoys now working in Mexico and Central and South America. Germany invited to join, but refuses as yet, giving, however, tacit support; attitude of Russia and Japan unknown to me. Prince Benedetto d'Abruzzi, believed to be in Washington at present, has absolute power to sign for Italy, France and Spain. Profound secrecy enjoined and preserved. I learned of it by underground. Shall I inform our minister? Cable instructions."

"So much!" commented Mr. Campbell. He clasped his hands behind his head, lay back in his chair and sat for a long time, staring with steadfast, thoughtful eyes into the impassive face of his subordinate. Mr. Grimm perched himself on the edge of the desk and with his legs dangling read the despatch a second time, and a third.

"If," he observed slowly, "if any other man than Gault had sent that I should have said he was crazy."

"The peace of the world is in peril," Mr. Grimm said Campbell impressively, at last. "It had to come, of course, the United States and England against a large part of Europe and all of Central and South America. It had to come, and yet—"

He broke off abruptly, and picked up the receiver of his desk telephone.

"The White House, please," he requested curtly, and then, after a moment, "Hello! Please ask the president if he will receive Mr. Campbell immediately. Yes, Mr. Campbell of the Secret Service." There was a pause.

Mr. Grimm removed his im-

maculate person from the desk, and took a chair. "Hello! In half an hour? So much!"

The pages of the Almanac de Gotha fluttered through his fingers, and finally he leaned forward and studied a paragraph of it closely. When he raised his eyes again there was that in them which Mr. Grimm had never seen before—a settled, darkening shadow.

"The world-war has long been a chimera, Mr. Grimm," he remarked at last, "but now—now! Think of it! Of course, the Central and South American countries, taken separately, are inconsequential, and that is true, too, of the Latin countries of Europe, except France, but taken in combination, under one directing mind, the allied navies would be—would be formidable, at least. Backed by the moral support of Germany, and perhaps Japan—! Don't you see? Don't you see?"

He lapsed into silence. Mr. Grimm opened his lips to ask a question. Mr. Campbell anticipated it unerringly:

"The purpose of such an alliance? It is not too much to construe it into the first step toward a world-war—a war of reprisal and conquest beside which the other great wars of the world would seem trivial. For the fact has at last come home to the nations of the world that ultimately the English-speaking peoples will dominate it—dominate it because they are the practical peoples. They have given to the world all its great practical inventions—the railroads, the steamship, electricity, the telegraph and cable—all of them; they are the great civilizing forces, rounding the world up to new moral understanding, for what England has done in Africa and India we have done in a smaller way in the Philippines and Cuba and Porto Rico; they are the great commercial peoples, slowly but surely winning the market-places of the earth; wherever the English or the American flag is planted there the English tongue is being spoken, and there the peoples are being taught the sanity of right living and square dealing.

"It requires no great effort of the imagination, Mr. Grimm, to foresee that day when the traditional power



"If Any Other Man Than Gault Had Sent That I Should Have Said He Was Crazy."

of Paris, and Berlin, and St. Petersburg, and Madrid will be honeycombed by the steady encroachment of our methods. This alliance would indicate that already that day has been foreseen; that there is now a resentment which is about to find expression in one great, desperate struggle for world supremacy. A few hundred years ago Italy—or Rome—was stripped of her power; only recently the United States dispelled the illusion that Spain was anything but a shell; and France—! One can't help but wonder if the power she boasts is not principally on paper. But if their forces are combined? Do you see? It would be an enormous power to reckon with, with a hundred bases of supplies right at our doors."

He rose suddenly and walked over to the window, where he stood for a moment, staring out with unseeing eyes.

"Given a yard of canvas, Mr. Grimm," he went on finally, "a Spanish boy will waste it, a French boy will paint a picture on it, an English boy will build a sailboat, and an American boy will erect a tent. That fully illustrates the differences in the races."

He abandoned the didactic tone, and returned to the material matter in hand. Mr. Grimm passed him the despatch and he sat down again.

"Will soon sign compact in Washington," he read musically. "Now I don't know that the signing of that compact can be prevented, but the signing of it on United States soil can be prevented. You will see to that, Mr. Grimm."

"Very well," the young man agreed carelessly. The magnitude of such a task made, apparently, not the slightest impression on him. He languidly drew on his gloves.

"And meanwhile I shall take steps to ascertain the attitude of Russian and Japanese representatives in this city."

Mr. Grimm nodded.

"And now, for Prince Benedetto d'Abruzzi," Mr. Campbell went on slowly. "Officially he is not in Washington, nor the United States, for that matter. Naturally, on such a mission, he would not come as a publicly accredited agent, therefore, I imagine, he is to be sought under another name."

"Of course," Mr. Grimm acquiesced. "And he would avoid the big hotels."

"Certainly."

Mr. Campbell permitted his guileless blue eyes to linger inquiringly upon those of the young man for a

minute. He caught himself wondering, sometimes, at the perfection of the deliberate indifference with which Mr. Grimm masked his emotions. In his admiration of this quality he quite overlooked the remarkable mask of benevolence behind which he himself hid.

"And the name, D'Abruzzi," he remarked, after a time. "What does it mean to you, Mr. Grimm?"

"It means that I am to deal with a prince of the royal blood of Italy," was the unhesitating response. Mr. Grimm picked up the Almanac de Gotha and glanced at the open page. "Of course, the first thing to do is to find him; the rest will be simple enough." He perused the page carelessly. "I will begin work at once."

CHAPTER III.

The Language of the Fan.

Mr. Grimm was chatting idly with Senorita Rodriguez, daughter of the minister from Venezuela, the while he permitted his listless eyes to wander aimlessly about the spacious ballroom of the German embassy, ablaze with festooned lights, and brilliant with a multi-colored chaos of uniforms. Glimmering pearl-white, translucent in the mass, were the bare shoulders of women; and from far off came the plaintive whine of an orchestra, a pulsing savor rather than a living sound, of music, pointed here and there by the staccato cry of a flute. A zephyr, perfumed with the clean, fresh odor of lilacs, stirred the draperies of the archway which led into the conservatory and rustled the bending branches of palms and ferns.

For a scant instant Mr. Grimm's eyes rested on a young woman who sat a dozen feet away, talking, in playful animation, with an undersecretary of the British embassy—a young woman, severely gowned in some glittering stuff which fell away sheerly from her splendid bare shoulders. She glanced up, as if in acknowledgment of his look, and her eyes met his. Frank, blue-gray eyes they were, stirred to their depths now by amusement. She smiled at Senorita Rodriguez, in token of recognition.

"Aren't they wonderful?" asked Senorita Rodriguez with the quick, bubbling enthusiasm of her race.

"What?" asked Mr. Grimm.

"Her eyes," was the reply. "Every person has one dominant feature—with Miss Thorne it is her eyes."

"Miss Thorne?" Mr. Grimm repeated. "Haven't you met her?" the senorita went on. "Miss Isabel Thorne? She only arrived a few days ago—the night of the state ball. She's my guest at the legation. When an opportunity comes I shall present you to her."

She ran on, about other things, with only an occasional remark from Mr. Grimm, who was thoughtfully nursing his knee. Somewhere through the chatter and effervescent gaiety, mingling with the sound of the pulsing music, he had a singular impression of a rhythmic beat, an indistinct tattoo, noticeable, perhaps, only because of its monotony. After a moment he shot a quick glance at Miss Thorne and understood; it was the tapping of an exquisitely wrought ivory fan against one of her tapering, gloved fingers. She was talking and smiling. "Dot-dash-dot! Dot-dash-dot! Dot-dash-dot!" said the fan.

Mr. Grimm twisted around in his seat and regarded his listless eyes with a long look into the senorita's pretty face. Behind the careless ease of repose he was mechanically isolating the faint clatter of the fan.

"Dot-dash-dot! Dot-dash-dot! Dot-dash-dot!"

"Did any one ever accuse you of staring, Mr. Grimm?" demanded the senorita, basely.

For an instant Mr. Grimm continued to stare, and then his listless eyes swept the ballroom, passing involuntarily at the carlet splendor of the minister from Turkey.

"I beg your pardon," he apologized, contritely. There was a pause. "The minister from Turkey looks like a barn on fire, doesn't he?"

(TO BE CONTINUED)

World's Greatest Oil Well.

The scene in the Potrero del Llano district, a few miles above here, where the biggest oil well in the world has been active since January 3, 1911, cannot be adequately described. Imagine a solid column of oil shooting to a height of more than four hundred and fifty feet from a hole in the earth, with a mist of minute globules carried by the wind for more than ten miles settling down upon the vegetation and forming pools of oil within that radius; then a great lake of the fluid four miles long by three miles wide and formed by means of an earthen dam hastily thrown across a natural reservoir, and at the lowest depression of the bank of this lake a channel several feet wide leading into the Tuxpan river, through which the overflow of oil from the wonderful geyser is constantly going to waste—Tuxpaw (Mexico) Dispatch.

Took the Warning.

"Charles," said a sharp-voiced woman to her husband in a railway carriage, "do you know that you and I once had a romance in a railway carriage?"

"Never heard of it," replied Charles in a subdued tone.

"I thought you hadn't; but don't you remember it was that pair of slippers I presented to you the Christmas before we were married that led to our union? You remember how nicely they fitted, don't you? Well, Charles, one day when we were going to a picnic you had your feet up on a seat and when you weren't looking I took your measure. But for that pair of slippers I don't believe we'd ever been married."

A young unmarried man, sitting by, immediately took down his feet from a seat.

VAST IMPORTANCE OF GOOD
DRAINAGE SYSTEM FOR FARM

Plans Should be Laid Out With Same Carefulness That Is Bestowed on Any Other Permanent Improvement—Controlling Factors are Location, Initial Cost and Cost of Maintenance.

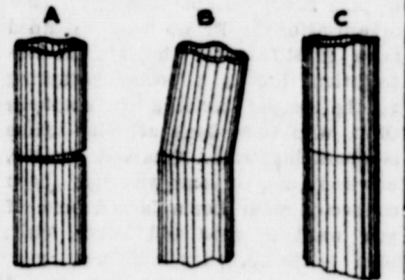
(By JOHN T. STEWART.)

The intelligence of the inhabitants and the prosperity of the country, in an agricultural region, are measured by the character of the works where in Industrial Art has joined hands with Nature to beautify and make fertile the land, and to adorn it with structures both pleasing to the eye and giving evidence of their adaptiveness to the purposes for which they were designed. If the buildings are neat and attractive, lawns and shade trees well cared for, the fences straight and free from weeds, and the fields properly cultivated, the passer-by will speak of the country as being well improved; by which it is understood that the people are intelligent and thrifty, the soil productive and the market good. But if the buildings are small and poorly built, the yards and vacant places grown up in weeds, the fences unsightly, and much of the land not cultivated, it is understood to mean either that the country is comparatively new, the inhabitants lazy and thriftless, the soil unproductive, or the market poor. As one or the other of these sets of conditions prevails, the market value of the land is high or low. Everywhere comfort, convenience and beauty command a high price, as indicating productive value in the lands and a reasonable income from their cultivation.

Desirable and attractive however as may be these improvements they are by no means the most important. There are others, prominent among which is the drainage of wet lands, which add more to the productiveness of the land.

The factors controlling drainage improvements are the location, initial cost, probable permanence, and cost of maintenance. If the ditch could be located on the other man's land, and the other man required to pay for it, opposition to drainage would cease, and it would go ahead regardless of cost, and along the lines of greatest permanence.

It is not an uncommon thing for a landowner to fight a drainage assessment, on land which has a market value of from \$20 to \$30 per acre, and at almost the same time buy another tract of similar land, at the market price. His desire is to acquire more acres, under the false idea that his prosperity will be denoted by the amount of land in his possession. He does not realize that one acre of thoroughly-drained land may bring him a



Types of Tile.

Tile with ends that are not square, as at A, should be rotated until the contact is made as close as shown in C, without the kink shown in B.

greater income, with half the labor and expense of cultivation, than two acres of the undrained land; or that it could be acquired at one-third to one-half the cost of the newly-bought acre.

The kind, size and completeness of the drainage works needed in a given locality, the methods of doing the work and adjusting the costs, must be determined by the local conditions. What is good practice in one place may not be practicable in another. The character of the ground, surface slopes, crops raised, and value of land, all have a bearing on the subject. In any locality the first consideration is an outlet or channel by which the water may be carried away. In some localities Nature has provided such an outlet. In others, it may be necessary for several landowners to band together and construct a channel, of sufficient size and depth to serve as the main outlet of a network of ditches which will give relief during wet years. In many places where such outlets naturally exist or are already completed, crops have suffered from an excess of water in the immediate vicinity, for the reason that the

water from the cultivated fields could not readily escape. Consequently, for complete drainage, it is necessary to have, on the individual farm, a thorough system for collecting the water as it falls and carrying it to the main outlet.

The size of tile to be used is dependent on surface conditions, grade or fall per 100 feet, area drained, and the outlet.

An area from which all the water must be removed by the under-drain



Method of Grading Bottom of Trench.

will require larger tile than one which is thoroughly surface-drained.

Natural conditions render it necessary to lay tile on such grade or fall, per 100 feet, as is available. Tile have been laid on grade as low as half an inch per 100 feet, and occasional short sections have been put in level; the depth of the flow line of the tile below the surface being the "head" which caused the flow. The lighter the grade, the larger the tile required to drain a given area.

CULTIVATION OF
POTATO FIELD

Nothing Will Pay Larger Profits Than Thorough Working of Field Before Planting Time.

(By R. G. WEATHERSTONE.)

There is no work on the farm that will pay larger and more certain profits than frequent cultivation of the potato field before planting time. All of the weed seeds that may have germinated will be destroyed and a better capillary attraction of moisture is established with the sub-soil. The frequent working of the soil will make considerable plant food available and the young plants will take on a more vigorous and rapid early growth.

We make a practice of rolling our potato field as soon as it is plowed, and going over lengthwise of the furrow with a light harrow so that the interspaces between the furrow may become filled with loose soil and prevent the evaporation of moisture. After the field has lain a few days the sods are cut with a disk harrow both ways and the field harrowed with a common spring tooth harrow until the seed-bed is established.

Much of the subsequent labor required to care for a crop of potatoes may be avoided when the ground has thorough and careful preparation before the crop is planted.

We grow better tubers when we plant in check rows and cultivate both ways. The yield is slightly smaller, but the tubers are more uniform and will grade better when marketed. There is little real economy in planting small potatoes for seed, although some years they will produce fairly good crops of potatoes.

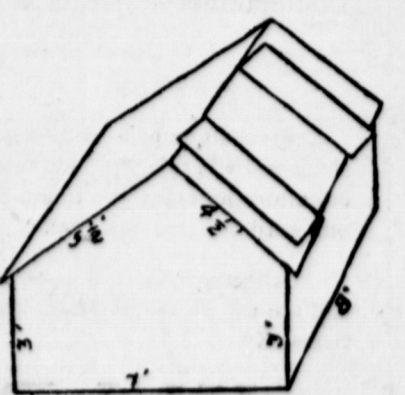
Planting Beans.

Mention has been previously made in this column of a practice at Norfolk, Va., in the planting of beans. Bush beans of all kinds are usually planted in drills, dropping the beans two or three inches apart. At Norfolk the growers have found that beans are more satisfactory when the beans are planted in hills about eight inches apart. Dropping at these distances may be accomplished by means of a bean planter or spotting machine. The argument advanced is that hand hoes can be used between the hills, thus providing better cultural conditions, especially for the young plants.

Selection of Sire.

Selection of a sire is of the greatest importance in the breeding of a profitable flock; here is where we look for the improvements of our flock, and therefore, the greatest care rests on the selection.

CONVENIENT KNOCK-DOWN PEN



Front of Pen

Side of Pen

The accompanying illustration shows a very good hog cut with a convenient knock-down pen. The skids are 4x8s, 9 feet long and the joists are 3, 2x6, laid flat. The walls are ship lap, paper and

lap siding. The roof doors are 18 inches wide. Completed, the cost is about \$25. The drawings show the dimensions of the house and the panels of the pen.

Home Town
Helps

SCHOOL GARDENS IN CAPITAL

Washington City Has Achieved Remarkable Results in the Public Schools.

Simple experiments are performed and conclusions drawn from the results. Soils brought from school grounds are treated with different fertilizers, seeds planted in them, and the results carefully noted. The water-holding power of soils, the conservation of water by soil mulching, the essentials for germination, and the proper depths for planting various seeds are learned through experiments.

Before the frost touches geraniums, coleus, scarlet sage, and heliotrope in the park beds, cuttings are made and placed in clean sand to root, thus furnishing material for school-ground decoration later. These slips are potted and shifted into larger pots, as required, during the winter, so that by spring the greenhouse is filled with material for distribution. In the spring of 1904, 4,000 plants were sent out from the house, which covers an area only 9 by 32 feet.

Much attention has been given to window-box gardening. The preparation of the soil, the suitability of plants, and their proper arrangement have been carefully studied. Special success in these window boxes has been obtained with Boston ferns.

Tree seeds have been collected in the parks of the city in the autumn and kept in sand during the winter. In the spring the ground has been plowed by the students with a hand plow, the seeds being planted in accordance with the directions given in Bulletin No. 29 of the bureau of forestry. Weeding occasionally during the summer is all the work that has been required. The nursery now contains about 400 young trees.

PRESERVING THE SKY LINE

Skyscraper Buildings Condemned as Unsightly and Forbidden by Law in Belgium.

"The skyscraper so far has been condemned as unsightly and hence forbidden by municipal law in Belgium, and the liberty of the individual has been sacrificed for the benefit of the majority. In Antwerp, for instance, no building may rise above 65 feet from the ground, no matter how wide the street, and so the rental value of property is limited for the sake of harmony.

Ostend is another striking example of the same understanding in the municipal body. From one end of the city to the other, notwithstanding the fact that it is a summer watering place, not a single temporary, inartistic structure will be found. The city is as substantially built as any in the interior and its villas, hotels and public buildings are as solidly constructed as elsewhere. No wooden summer hotels, no wooden structures for shows, no wooden walks along the sands. The parade along the waterfront is as well built as the main streets of the city of Brussels. So it is with the smaller seaside resorts along the coast, and so it is everywhere in Belgium.

Preserve All Big Trees in Parks.

If a state or a nation possesses, as its crowning glory, some peculiar manifestation of nature, or some noble work of art, its task among civilized communities is best measured by the manner in which it treats such a priceless possession. Among philosophic historians and men of science, there is no such convincing proof of the inherent weakness of Spain as a nation, as her destruction, centuries since, of the forests which in Moorish times clothed her Sierra Nevada and Sierra Morena, the mother of the rivers, now shrunken, but formerly bringing fertility and plenty to the plains below. What shall be the answer of the future historians to a similar question as to our forests? Possibly we are in danger of evoking a similar answer.

Even England Misses Beauty.

Nine-tenths of the front gardens in this country are failures, having "neither beauty nor desirableness, pride nor grace," as Ruskin says of the old church tower at Calais, says the London Evening Standard. Difficult enough to lay out well at any time, being half courtyard, half garden, the difficulty of making the front garden attractive is doubled by the owner's insistence on bringing a caricature of a carriage drive up to his front door. The rest of the space is usually filled or killed with aucubas, bilious and blotched, and with laurels parsing into lean and lanky leglines.

Insect Injuries to Trees.

All trees, but more especially street trees, because of their greater value and importance, should be well looked over occasionally to note any mechanical injuries which need attention. Dead or decaying wood is often attacked by insect pests that gradually extend their borings into the sound wood and thereby endanger the heart of the tree. All dead wood should be chiseled away as soon as noticed, and the wounds painted over to protect the wood from both weather and insects. In all large eastern cities a forestry department has been found necessary to the preservation of the older street trees.

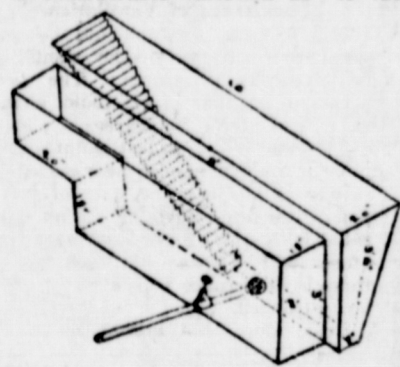


LIVE STOCK

Every Farmer With Flock of Twenty-five Animals Should Possess One—Concrete Is Cheap.

A farmer owning as many as twenty-five sheep should have a good dipping vat. These may be made of wood, metal or concrete. For a smaller number of sheep than twenty-five, the barrel used to scald the pigs will do if the farmer feels that he cannot afford to purchase or build a vat.

A good galvanized vat ten feet long and four feet deep made purposely for dipping can be purchased for about \$12. There are smaller sizes than this that can be purchased for less money. Concrete vats can be built at a normal cost. Three or four farmers can club together and purchase one of the galvanized tanks and haul it to their respective farms as it is wanted. A dipping vat for sheep should be narrow enough to prevent the sheep turning around in it, and deep enough to swim large sheep. The length of the vat should depend upon the number of sheep a man keeps on his place, as the longer the vat the greater the number of sheep which can be dipped in a day. There is considerable variation as to the



A Dipping Vat.

width of vats found on different farms and as a usual thing they are wider than necessary. Then, too, the narrower the vat the less the dip required to fill it. A vat 20 inches wide at the top and 8 inches wide at the bottom is a fair average as regards width, although some very practical sheep men construct their vats as narrow as 16 inches at the top and 6 inches at the bottom when the vat is 4 feet deep. The size of sheep kept on a farm must, of course, be taken into consideration.

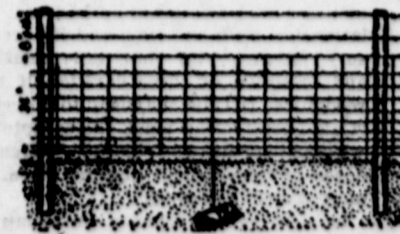
The dipping vat illustrated is located in the driveway of the hog house, and can be used for the dipping of sheep and young pigs. It is built entirely of concrete, the walls of which are 6 inches in width with the exception of the partition between the vat and dry chamber, which has a thickness of 9 inches. The end of the vat into which the hogs and sheep are plunged is perpendicular while the opposite end is provided with an incline which is quite deeply creased to that the animal can walk out. The floor around the end of the vat from which the sheep emerge is so graded that all drippings return to the vat. There are sewer connections with this outfit, the valve of which is located in the dry chamber. The end of the sewer pipe in the vat is provided with a grate and trap so as to catch bits of wool and droppings which would otherwise clog the pipe.

MAKING A HOG-TIGHT FENCE

Brick or Stone Sunk in Ground With Piece of Wire Attached Will Prove Effective.

I have had no little amount of trouble fencing against hogs, for stretch the fence as tightly as I could, some old sow or pig would eventually press the wire up between the posts and let the whole bunch out, says a writer in the Farm and Home. A year ago I tried the following device for keeping my hogs from lifting the fence:

Take a brick or small stone for a weight and a piece of No. 9 wire long enough to fasten around the weight with three feet extending, and sink the weight two and a half feet in the



Hog-Tight Fence.

ground directly under the bottom wire and half way between the posts. Tamp the earth firmly over the weight and then bring the bottom wire of the fence down closely to the ground and fasten it to the wire that is on the weight. This holds the fence down firmly to the ground and there is no hog that can raise it up.

French Horse Breeders.

Every year France spends \$4,840,000 to encourage horse breeders to maintain the quality of their horses.

PROPER CARE FOR THE COLT

Better to Let Youngster Stay in Barn Than Follow Mother All Day—Accidents Are Avoided.

(By W. F. PURDUE)

Nearly every one aims to give his brood mares about a week's rest after foaling, but on few farms are sufficient horses kept so that they can be allowed a longer period of rest than this.

When the mare is again put into the fields, shall the colt be allowed



Too Young to Travel Far.

to follow the mare, or kept in the barn?

The latter is the better place in many ways. If the foal is allowed to follow its mother to the field, to trudge after her all day long, it will be completely tired out, long before the day's work is ended.

It is also in danger of being injured in various ways. It would be far better off left at the barn in a lot, or, if the weather is bad, in a box stall, where it can do itself no harm.

After the first day, the colt will cease to be restless, and will become perfectly contented, as soon as its mother it taken out of its sight.

Also, under this plan, the mare will work as well as usual, after the first day or two, which would not be the case if the colt were in the field where she could keep it in sight most of the time.

The first week, of course, it will be necessary to unhitch the mare in the middle of the forenoon and again in the middle of the afternoon, and take her to the barn and allow the colt to suck, but this is not one-half as inconvenient as having the colt in the field to get in the way, and to keep its mother in a flutter of excitement. It will not be long before the colt can be left away from its mother half a day at a time and then the mare can be worked without any inconvenience whatever.

If there are two or more colts, put them in a lot together when their mothers go to the fields, and they will be more contented.

When there is any necessity of having the brood mare away from home all day, the colt should be haltered to her side. If on the road there will then be no danger of the colt running back, or up branch roads, or of following other mares.

Haltering the colt to the mare is a particularly wise precaution when a trip is to be made to town, or anywhere where railroads have tracks to be crossed.

High-Prized Stallion.

The thoroughbred stallion, Flying Fox, is dead. He cost M. Edmond Blanc, the noted French breeder, \$190,000, but proved to be a profitable investment at that, owing to his success in the stud.



LIVE STOCK NOTES

Eye trouble is rare in pigs.

Constant care is what develops the pigs into market toppers.

An occasional feed of oats will be valuable for the brood sow.

Alfalfa is a great feed for the brood sow in summer and winter.

Two litters of pigs a year is about what the best sows will do.

Don't expect to work your horses sixteen hours a day just because you do.

To produce milk a ewe must have good food and an abundance of fresh water.

The hog house should be built on high ground so that it will have good drainage.

The feed for the mother ewe is an important item in securing growth in the lamb.

Silage is to be one of the great feeds of the corn belt in the not distant future.

When you are fattening hogs, it is easy to make the mistake of giving too much corn.

The hog is considered a dirty animal, but no creature enjoys a clean, dry bed more than a hog.

Kaffir corn alone is said to make large quantities of excellent silage very nearly equal to corn silage.

Environment has a greater effect on the lamb when it is young than at any other period of its career.

The consensus of opinion among shepherds is that the docking should be done when the lamb is about two weeks old.

A balky horse is made so by a cranky or cruel driver, and can rarely be cured. So be very careful in breaking the colts.

When fattening hogs on clover they should be fed corn only once a day, and that late in the evening, thus inducing them to eat as much clover as possible.

Of the Resurrection

By Pastor Russell Of Brooklyn Tabernacle

Death is spoken of throughout the Bible as an enemy. Merely hymn-book theology presents it as a friend, an angel sent of God. Death is introduced to our attention in the Bible as the penalty for sin, with the distinct understanding that had Adam not transgressed the Divine commands he need not have died, nor even have been cast out of his Eden home. St. Paul emphasizes the fact that death is the penalty of sin and that the resurrection of the dead will come to mankind as the result of the redemptive work of Christ. He says: "Since by man comes death, by man also comes the resurrection of the dead. For as all in Adam die, even so all in Christ shall be made alive; but every man in his own order," band or cohort (I. Corinthians 15:21-23).

In the poetic language of Scripture death is symbolically represented as a great monster which has been swallowing up the human family, never satisfied. Millions on millions have already been devoured. Mankind in vain has looked for a deliverer—for one able to vanquish death and to deliver the prisoners from the great prison house of death, hades, the grave. This monster was granted permission to devour the race by him who created us, because we were unworthy of eternal life. Death, therefore, is backed by the mandate of the Almighty, and he cannot overthrow his own decision.

The Scriptures assure us that the sacrifice that Jesus offered (himself) was a satisfaction, "ransom-price," for the sins of the whole world. They tell us that the heavenly father manifested his approval of the sacrifice when he granted the Pentecostal blessing, and that Jesus is even now at the father's right hand waiting (Hebrews 10:12, 13) until the time shall come when the heathen and the uttermost parts of the earth shall be given to him, that he may establish his reign of righteousness, blessing the world and releasing all the prisoners of sin and death.

The delay is not in any sense an indication of weakness, nor of any change in the divine program. It merely indicates that there is another feature of the Almighty's purpose which we did not for a time discern. The work is to be a great one. Twenty thousand millions are to be delivered from death's prison house. And all of them will need instruction, up lifting, chastening, schooling, to prepare them for the divine blessing of life everlasting. The time for instruction and uplifting is declared to be a thousand years. The power for the instruction is the Messianic Kingdom, the Rulers of which will be Messiah and His Bride—joint heir with him in his Kingdom. During the past nineteen centuries God, by his word and providences, has been calling and drawing a "little flock" to Christ to be his bride.

St. Paul points us to the great deliverer, the glorified Messiah, at the time when he shall take the kingdom under the whole heavens and begin the fulfillment of the prayer he taught us, "Thy kingdom come; thy will be done on earth as in heaven." He tells us he must reign until he shall have put all enemies under his feet—"the last enemy that shall be destroyed is death" (I. Corinthians 15:26). The meaning is clear. Messiah's kingdom will address itself promptly to the rectification of every form of unrighteousness, financial, political, social, religious. He will rule the world with a rod of iron and every nation and every system or element contrary to the divine standards of righteousness will be broken to shivers with his "iron rod." Thus will righteousness be established in the earth in the midst of "a time of trouble such as never was since there was a nation."

By the close of the thousand years of Messiah's reign, his victory over Sin and Death will be complete. Every member of Adam's race will have been lifted from the prison house of death. It will be a prison house no longer, for there will be no prisoners in it; mankind will have been lifted out of the clutches of Sin and Death, weakness and depravity, by the processes of restitution, resurrection, uplifting (Acts 13:23). The victory over sin will be complete.

Then will be brought to pass the Divine prophecy, "O, death, where is thy sting? O, grave, where is thy victory?" (I. Corinthians xv:55).

Every member of Adam's race is to be delivered to him who redeems all.

A key is a symbol of authority and symbolizes a legal power to open the prison house and to release the prisoners. Adam's death has been a legal penalty upon our race—a just penalty. But, although all shared the condemnation, and weakness, God foresees that some of the race, if granted the opportunity, would gladly return to loyalty to his laws. He has, therefore, made provision through Jesus for every member of the race, great and small, rich and poor. World-wide redemption will be provided and world-wide opportunity for the coming to a knowledge of the Truth and for being uplifted or resurrected will be afforded. The right or power to release mankind from the power of death and from the prison house of the tomb, sheol, hades, the grave, is represented by the key in the hands of Messiah.



WHISKY DRINKER TO HIS SON

Drinking Man Can Save His Own Children From Dangers Better Than Any Other Person.

How should a whisky drinker talk to his son? If he talked as he feels, he would hold up the flat, brown bottle and say:

"My boy, you know that I am a poor man and have nothing to leave to you or your mother."

"The difference between myself and successful men who have passed me is this:

"I have gone through life with this bottle in my hand or in my pocket. They have not."

A man comes into the world prepared to do his share of the world's work well or ill, as his brain and his physical strength may decide. Of all his qualities the most important practically is balance.

The whisky in that bottle destroys balance, both mental and physical. It substitutes dreaming and foolish self-confidence for real effort.

It presents all of life's problems and duties in a false light. It makes those things seem unimportant which are most important.

It dulls the conscience, which alone can make men do their duty, in spite of temptation, and struggle on to success in spite of exhaustion.

Keep away from that bottle, and keep away from those who praise it. He who hands it to his fellow man is a criminal, and he who hands it to a young man is a worse criminal and a villain.

"It is impossible but that offenses will come, but woe unto him, through whom they come."—St. Luke 27:1.

It is a well established fact that in the usual order of events drunkenness would be handed down from father to son, and hundreds of thousands of families would be ultimately wiped out by whisky.

It is not true, fortunately, that the son of a drunkard actually inherits drunkenness fully developed. But a drunkard gives to his son weakened nerves and a diminished will power, which tends to make him a drunkard more easily than his father was made a drunkard before him.

The great safeguard of a drunkard's children undoubtedly lies in the warning which they see every day in their home and in the earnest advice which the man who drinks will give to all young people if he have any conscience left.

If the man who drinks would save his own children from the same danger he can do so better than any other. He need not lose their respect by telling them of his own mistakes, if these mistakes have been hidden from them. Let him simply tell them without personal reference what he knows about whisky, its effects on a man's happiness, success, self-respect and physical comfort.

Whisky gives a great many things of men—negative gifts most of them. Of these gifts here are a few.

Lack of friends, lack of will, lack of self-respect, lack of nervous force—lack of everything save the hideous craving that can end only with unconsciousness, and that begins again with increased suffering when consciousness is restored.

With the fear of whisky, there should be impressed upon children sympathy and sorrow for the unfortunate drunkard.

One of the ablest men, and one of the most earnest in America, said to his friend very recently:

"I never drink, as you know. But when I see a man lying drunk in the gutter, I know that he has probably made that very day a harder effort at self-control, a nobler struggle to control himself, than I ever made in my life. He has yielded and fallen at last, but only because all of his strength is insufficient to overcome the disease that possesses him."

Teach your children that drunkenness is a horrible disease, as bad as leprosy. Teach them that it can be avoided; that the disease is contracted in youth through carelessness, and that it is spread by those who encourage drinking in others. Tell them that the avoiding of whisky is not merely a question of morals or obedience to parents, but a question involving mental and physical salvation, success in life, happiness and the respect of others.

Alcoholized Nations.

Scandinavia is gradually beginning to recover the political prestige which the forefathers of the modern Swedes claimed for nearly 300 years, culminating during the Thirty Years' war, when the victories of Gustavus Adolphus decided the fate of northern Europe. A century after the battle of Lutzen, Sweden was still a match for any comer, but from that time the star of her glory began to decline, and it is a remarkable fact that the era of the most complete eclipse coincides with the period when the maximum of intemperance was represented by the monstrous total of 52,000 distilleries to a population of less than 4,000,000. The Gothenberg system is at best a compromise, but its union with numerous active temperance societies has, after all, begun to regenerate a nation which, like the Indian of Hudson Bay territory, was for a time exposed to the peril of actually perishing in a deluge of alcohol.

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BEREA ACADEMY—PREPARATORY COURSES, Francis E. Matheny, Dean. Best training in Mathematics, Languages, Science and History. The Academy has its own class-rooms and Men's Dormitory, and a large body of students of high character and ability, able instructors, and use of College Library and apparatus.

Berea College

The College itself stands apart from all the other schools under its management and has long maintained the highest standards known in the South. To conform to the Carnegie standards we have diminished our former requirements! Required and elective studies with opportunity to concentrate in particular lines. Largest college library in Kentucky. Laboratories equipped for student practice. Courses leading to the degrees of A. B., B. S., B. L., and B. Ed.

MUSIC (Singing Free). Reed Organ, Voice Culture, Piano, Theory, Band, may be taken for special fees in connection with work in any of the above schools.

Questions Answered

Berea. Friend of Working Students. Berea College, with its affiliated schools, is not a money-making institution. It requires certain fees, but it expends many thousands of dollars each year for the benefit of its students, giving highest advantages at lowest cost, and arranging for students to earn and save in every way.

OUR SCHOOL IS LIKE A FAMILY, with careful regulations to protect the character and reputation of the young people. Our students come from the best families and are earnest to do well and improve. For any who may be sick the College provides doctor and nurse without extra charge.

All except those with parents in Berea live in College buildings, and assist in work of boarding hall, farm and shops, receiving valuable training, and getting pay according to the value of their labor. Except in winter it is expected that all will have a chance to earn a part of their expenses. Write to the Secretary before coming to secure employment.

PERSONAL EXPENSES for clothing, laundry, postage, books, etc., vary with different people. Berea favors plain clothing. Our climate is the best, but as students must attend classes regardless of the weather, warm wraps and underclothing, umbrellas and overshoes are necessary. The Co-operative Store furnishes books, toilet articles, work uniforms, umbrellas and other necessary articles at cost.

LIVING EXPENSES are really below cost. The College asks no rent for the fine buildings in which students live, charging only enough room rent to pay for cleaning, repairs, fuel, lights, and washing of bedding and towels. For table board, without coffee or extras, \$1.35 a week, in the fall, and \$1.50 in winter. For furnished room, with fuel, lights, washing of bedding, 40 to 60 cents for each person.

SCHOOL FEES are two. First a "Dollar Deposit," as guarantee for return of room key, library books, etc. This is paid but once, and is returned when the student departs.

Second an "Incidental Fee" to help on expenses for care of school buildings, hospital, library, etc. (Students pay nothing for tuition or services of teachers—all our instruction is a free gift). The Incidental Fee for most students is \$5.00 a term, \$6.00 in Academy and Normal, and \$7.00 in College courses.

PAYMENT MUST BE IN ADVANCE. Incidental fee and room rent by the term, board by the half term. Installments are as follows:

	Vocational and Foundation School.	Academy and Normal.	College.
FALL TERM—			
Incidental Fee	\$ 5.00	\$ 6.00	\$ 7.00
Room	8.60	7.00	5.00
Board, 7 weeks	9.45	9.45	9.45
Amount due Sept. 15, 1911	\$20.05	\$22.45	\$23.45
Board 7 weeks, due Nov. 1, 1911	9.45	9.45	9.45
Total for term	\$29.50	\$31.90	\$32.90
If paid in advance	\$29.00	\$31.40	\$32.40
WINTER TERM—			
Incidental Fee	\$ 5.00	\$ 6.00	\$ 7.00
Room	6.00	7.20	7.20
Board, 6 weeks	9.00	9.00	9.00
Amount due Jan. 3, 1912	\$20.00	\$22.20	\$23.20
Board 6 weeks, due Feb. 14, 1912	9.00	9.00	9.00
Total for term	\$29.00	\$31.20	\$32.20
If paid in advance	\$28.50	\$30.70	\$31.70
SPRING TERM—			
Incidental Fee	\$ 5.00	\$ 6.00	\$ 7.00
Room	4.00	5.00	5.00
Board, 5 weeks	6.75	6.75	6.75
Amount due March 27, 1912	\$15.75	\$17.75	\$18.75
Board 5 weeks, due May 1, 1912	6.75	6.75	6.75
Total for term	\$22.50	\$24.50	\$25.50
If paid in advance	\$22.00	\$24.00	\$25.00

Plan Now, Come September 13th

Any able-bodied young man or young woman can get an education at Berea if there is the will to do so.

It is a great advantage to start in the Fall and have a full year of continuous study. Many young people waste time in the public schools going over and over the same things, when they might be improving much faster by coming to Berea and starting in on new studies with some of the best young men and women from other counties and States.

Make your plans to come September 13th.

For information or friendly advice write to the Secretary.

Will C. Gamble, BEREA, KY.

East Kentucky Correspondence News You Get Nowhere Else

No correspondence published unless signed in full by the writer. The name is not for publication, but as an evidence of good faith. Write plainly.

JACKSON COUNTY

CLOVER BOTTOM.

Clover Bottom, June 19.—The much needed rain has come at last and is reviving crops considerably.—Wm. Hurst was on the sick list last Saturday.—Lucy Dean had something like a fit last Saturday evening which lasted over three hours, but she is some better now.—A. C. Bicknell has gone to Cornersville, Indiana, to work.—Jack Cruse, who has been sick for a year is about like he has been for the last month.—Oats and grass are ruined by the drought, but corn is looking well.

HUGH.

Hugh, June 19.—We had a very nice shower here Saturday night which made everybody's heart glad.—The dry weather has ruined oats in this vicinity.—Mr. and Mrs. Carlos Moore of Paint Lick visited their parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Hudson last Saturday night and Sunday.—The lightning killed two fine mares belonging to Mr. Pete Powell, last Sunday night.—Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Benge of Happy Hollow visited their parents, Mr. and Mrs. Hardin Azbill, at Hatcher's Run, Friday.—There were seven Holiness people baptized at Hensley Fork, Sunday.—Mr. E. Benge of Happy Hollow was the guest of Tom Azbill, Saturday night.—Miss Grace and Mr. Hugh Parks visited at the home of James Click, Saturday.—Geo. Benge killed a large copperhead near the old spring in Happy Hollow, last week.—There will be a memorial service here at this place next Sunday. Everybody is invited to come and enjoy it.

PRIVETT.

Privett, June 17.—Oats are looking bad on account of dry weather.—Mrs. Louis Ward is very ill at this writing.—Dr. Hornsby of Burning Springs was in our vicinity last week and operated on little Dave Farmer for tonsillitis.—There was a Sunday School picnic at the Smith School house last Thursday. A large crowd was present and all seemed to have enjoyed the day very much.—Mrs. Mary Spurlock is very ill with bronchitis.—Messrs. Luther and Isaac Bowles were visiting in the lower end of the county from Friday until Sunday.—Misses Annie and Alice Van Ark, Dora Kerkhof and Annie VanDyke from Holland, Michigan, are visiting the Rev. and Mrs. DeYoung at Gray Hawk.—Mrs. Canada Sparks of McKee was visiting her daughter, Mrs. Dave Carr, last week.—Mr. and Mrs. DeYoung gave a social last Tuesday night. There was a nice crowd present, all enjoyed the games and music very much.

CARICO.

Carico, June 17.—Mr. and Mrs. Jno. Summers attended church at Letter Box, last Sunday.—The drought was broken today by a good rain.—Bro. Ball failed to fill his appointment last Tuesday night at old Union church house.—Mr. and Mrs. Henry Allen were visiting relatives on Laurel Fork from Friday till Sunday.—Uncle Billy Adkinson is no better.—Mrs. Leatha Tussey is improving very slowly.—Mrs. Lucy Evans was visiting her daughter, Mrs. J. F. Roberts, last Saturday and Sunday.—Born to Mr. Dan Angel and wife, a fine boy.—Born to Mr. Wm. Baker and wife, a fine girl.—Singing school is progressing nicely.—The infant child of Mr. John Jones is very sick at present.—Mrs. Ellen Allen and Mrs. Lucy A. Evans were the welcome guests of Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Himes, Saturday.—Messrs. S. R. Roberts and Orbin Smith made a business trip to Livingston, Thursday.

GRAY HAWK.

Gray Hawk, June 16.—We had a good rain on the night of the 15th.—The oat crop is a failure here on account of the dry weather.—There wasn't a good rain here through the months of May and June, till last night.—Corn looks well and is in excellent shape, but the grass is not a half crop except in swamp land where it is fine.—Mr. Jimmy Huff had a fine cow die one day this week.—Mrs. Louisa Tinsler is visiting her children.—Mr. Jas. L. Tinsler of Garrard County is visiting Mr. J. B. Bingham this week, and reports that crops are looking fine in Garrard County.—James Robinson of Garrard County passed through town on the look out for nice fat sheep.

PARROT.

Parrot, June 17.—The drought in this part still continues and is doing great damage to corn and vegetables.—The funerals of Dave, Nevada and Casper Hundley, children of Mr. J. H. Hundley, were preached at this place, Sunday, by Rev. J. Blackburn. A large crowd was present.—Mr. Jas. Davidson is working on his boundary of timber, which he purchased some

time ago.—Rev. T. P. McCracken filled his appointment at Letter Box, Saturday and Sunday. A large crowd was present at both services.—Mrs. Mary J. Cornelius has been very sick this week.—Phee Hillard and his sister, Eliza, attended church at this place, Sunday.—Mr. Grant Arnold, of Laurel County, was on Black Lick, Sunday.—Rev. James Cunagin preached at this place, Wednesday night.—The Holiness people at this place held services at their new church house every Sunday evening.

ROCKCASTLE COUNTY

WILDIE.

Wildie, June 19.—Miss Minnie Manous is very sick.—Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert Daily of Conway visited friends here Sunday.—Mr. Ely Coffey is very low and is not expected to live but a short time. He is 87 years of age.—Miss Samantha Fish has returned to her home at this place after an extended visit with friends in Berea.—James Proctor, son of Mr. and Mrs. Z. T. Proctor, is very low with that awful disease, consumption.—Mr. and Mrs. Sam Graves of Livingston visited friends here from Sunday until Monday.—Mr. Auze Coffey of Eureka, Kansas, is visiting his father, Mr. Ely Coffey.—Born to Mr. and Mrs. A. Reynolds, a fine boy, on the 11th. Mother and babe are doing well.

CLIMAX.

Climax, June 19.—Crops and gardens look bad and grass is short here on account of dry weather.—Mrs. Keiborn, the mother of Mrs. Hardin Moore, died at Mr. Moore's home the 14th. Her remains were taken to the family burying grounds near Jackson, Breathitt. All mourned the loss of the old lady but we hope to meet her in the happy beyond for she was a fine Christian lady and was loved by all. Mrs. Moore has gone to attend the funeral and burial services of her mother.—John McCracken of McCracken was in Climax this evening on business.—Jas. Sexton made a business trip to Wildie, yesterday.—Homer Phillips passed thru Climax from Goodland enroute to Wildie.—Isaac Rector returned home last Saturday from Berea, where he had been for several days undergoing an operation. He had a piece of steel taken out of his body near the stomach. The Doctors Connellidus did the work and Mr. Rector is getting along nicely.—The Johnetta coal mines are now in operation again.—Floyd Peters lost a good horse a few days ago.

MADISON COUNTY

KINGSTON.

Kingston, June 19.—Mr. Lewis Potts of Whites Station and Miss Minerva Soper of Moberly, spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Whit Moody.—Mr. and Mrs. Alex Azbill spent part of last week in Cincinnati. C.—Miss Ora Flanery spent last week with her parents.—Arch and Laura Murray and Sula Powell attended prayer meeting services at Mote, Thursday night.—Several young people were delightfully entertained at the home of Mr. Mark Flanery, Tuesday night. They were as follows: Messrs. Edward Cochran, Kitt Parks, Tom Ballard, Green Powell, Chester Parks, Skid Bowman, Misses Jessie Young, Sula Powell, Rhoda Bowman and Lydia Young.—Mrs. John Powell and her daughters were the guests of Mr. L. C. Powell of Big Hill, Friday.—Miss Ethel Azbill of Richmond spent part of this week with her uncle, Mr. Alex Azbill.—Dr. Cook is very sick at this writing.—Mrs. Roy Hudson of Bear Wallow spent Wednesday, with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Powell.—Mr. and Mrs. L. F. Parks of Cincinnati, O., were the guests of Mr. Curt Parks, last week.—Miss Grace Roberts of Mote was the guest of her sister, Mrs. Sula Clark, the first of the week.

SILVER CREEK.

Silver Creek, June 19.—Crops and gardens are looking fine since the rains in this vicinity.—Miss Tate and Miss Albright of Brodhead are visiting the Misses Johnson of this place.—Mr. T. H. Tice has moved to Berea and Mr. Ben Foley has moved to the place vacated by Mr. Tice and is selling goods at the old stand.—There has been quite a bit of sickness in this neighborhood but all are reported much better.—Miss Alice Eversole of White Hall is visiting relatives here.—Miss Ivy Anderson has returned home from an extended visit with friends at Winchester.—Misses Katherine and Daisy Lake of Harts are visiting their brother, W. B. Lake, at Silver Creek.—Quite a number of people from here attended church services at Big Hill, Friday night.—Hallet Johnson from Paint Lick visited home folks, Saturday and Sunday.—Messrs. Luther and Mildred Kindred of Narrow

Gap visited W. B. Lake, Sunday night.—Miss Lula Howard returned from her home in Jackson County to the home of Isaac Johnson.—A wagon load of people, both young and old, went from here to Harts chapel Sunday evening, to hear the Rev. Mr. Lunsford preach.

HARTS.

Harts, June 12.—The people in this vicinity were proud to see the good rain which fell Sunday night.—The members of the Christian church are planning to build a new church house as soon as the location is decided on, which we hope will succeed.—There will be preaching services held at Harts' chapel, Sunday evening at 3 o'clock, by Bro. Lunsford, also Sunday school at 2 o'clock. Everybody come and help us.—Quite a number of people from here attended church services at Scaffold Cane, Sunday.—Miss Pearl McClure, gave the young people a singing service, Monday night, in order to learn the songs in our new song books.—Bert Ramsey, who had a saw mill here, is moving to Clear Creek.—Roy Gadd went to Hamilton, Ohio, Sunday.—J. F. Hawkins and wife visited Mr. J. J. Hamilton of Scaffold Cane, Saturday night.—Mr. and Mrs. Barclay of Red House visited T. J. Lake, Wednesday and Thursday.—Luther Kindred was at this place, Sunday evening.—Mr. and Mrs. J. A. VanWinkle attended church services at Pilot Knob, Sunday.—Mrs. M. T. Baker, who has been sick, is better.—Mrs. W. B. Lake attended Sunday School at this place, Sunday evening.

THE END OF TUBERCULOSIS

The Business of Sitting Out.

By LOUIS HAMMAN, M. D.

You must address yourself to the task of sitting outdoors day after day most faithfully. You must make it your constant occupation and stick to it as though you were paid money for it. If you do not get the idea of continuous rest firmly set in your mind you will not succeed. By rest I mean lying down in a bed or chair in the fresh air. You are not to spend any time in a closed room except when bathing or dressing or eating. Rest all the time. Take no exercise or work until your doctor tells you—no walking, no standing, no rambling, no riding, no driving, no housework, no office work, no chores, no trips, no visits, no knocking about, no odd jobs, no exertion of any kind. Put yourself at rest in the open air after breakfast and stay there. Do not be forever jumping up and doing little things about the house or fetching and carrying. Every morning sit out; every afternoon sit out; every evening after supper sit out or lie in your outdoor bed.

ESTILL COUNTY

WAGERSVILLE.

Wagersville, June 19.—We are having plenty of rain now.—Master Hiram Hardy is still very sick.—D. C. Wagers was the guest of his brother, F. J. Wagers, Sunday.—Leonard Wagers was the pleasant guest of Joe Wagers, Sunday.—Miss Lena Flynn spent Sunday with Miss Myrtle Alcorn.—Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Wagers attended the burial of Mr. Robt. Land on Red Lick, Friday.—Mrs. Lewis Fowler, Jr., who has been very sick with typhoid, is able to be out again.—Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Kelley were in Irvine one day last week.

OLD TRAGEDY RECALLED

Mr. Jacob Lakes, formerly of Evergreen, Jackson County, has handed to The Citizen a clipping from the Evening Times which bears the marks of considerable age, giving in weird fashion the story of a tragedy which is alleged to have occurred in October 1846 on the Big Hill road about three miles beyond the top of the hill. The story in brief is as follows:

A traveler is on his way from Lexington to Mt. Vernon. He spends the night with Silas Newland just this side of Big Hill in Madison Co. On the following morning going on his way he finds the body of a stalwart man in the road at the place above named. He is in doubt what to do but finally builds a rail pon around the corpse to protect it and goes back to Newland's. Mr. Newland with several neighbors accompany him to the scene of the tragedy and there find the dead man to be a neighbor by the name of Jeff Barlow who is said to be engaged to a young lady of the neighborhood by the name of Nancy Cox. The man



HON. C. S. WILSON

Candidate for Clerk of Court of Appeals.

A few weeks ago we spoke in our news columns of the possible candidacy of Mr. C. S. Wilson for the Republican nomination for Clerk of the Court of Appeals.

Mr. Wilson has now definitely decided to become a candidate. For the benefit of our readers we will say that he may be remembered as the author of articles published in The Citizen on the need of re-districting the state. And further, that he is a native of Whitley County, was for fourteen years a teacher in the public schools of Eastern Kentucky, four years County Superintendent of his county and at the time the present state officials were elected, chairman of the Whitley County Republican Committee. He has taken an active part for the Republican party since he became a voter and is one of the best campaign speakers in the mountains.

had been shot in the forehead and there was no clue to the murderer. In 1869, or 23 years after finding the body, the writer reports that he was traveling in Scott County, Missouri, and there put up at a village tavern kept by a man named Jackson. The lady of the house apologized for the poor accommodations she would be able to give him owing to the fact that her husband was seriously sick. About eleven o'clock at night the traveler was called to the room of the sick man, who had learned that he was from a distance and who was thought by his wife to be out of his head. It seems that he had for the first time told her that he had committed an awful crime back in Kentucky and she did not believe him. The purpose of his calling the stranger was to inquire where he was from, he wishing, it seems, to see some one from Kentucky, who knew of the killing of the young man, to whom he could make confession. His first inquiry was as to whether the stranger had ever heard of Silas Newland, and after he had learned that he had known him, he proceeded to tell the gruesome story that it was he that killed the young man Barlow and that he did it because Barlow was engaged to Miss Cox whom he loved and who had rejected him, having a preference for Barlow. He stated that after the killing of Barlow he did not renew his attentions to Miss Cox for nearly a year and that she then told him she could never love him as she had loved Barlow but if he would marry her with that understanding they would wed.

To escape the thought of his crime as nearly as possible he had moved to Missouri and had kept his secret until that evening when death faced him and his conscience goaded him beyond endurance.

FOR SALE

I offer for sale privately my
Farm of 220 Acres,
MORE OR LESS

Situated 1 1/2 miles from Silver Creek Station, 3 miles from Kirksville, and 7 miles from Richmond.

**This Farm is Well Improved and has on it a
Nice 8 Room House,
Good Barn,
All Necessary Outbuildings,
Good Orchard.**

All but 40 acres of the farm is in grass. For further particulars write or phone

J. T. JONES,

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FOR FINE MONUMENTS

Tombstones and Corner Posts for lots call upon
S. McGuire, MR. J. M. DAY
Is my Agent. Berea, Ky.

Home Course In Health Culture

XI.—Hygiene of the Nose and Throat

By EUGENE L. FISK, M. D.

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TO the artist or sculptor the nose is an architectural affair, adding beauty and distinction to the countenance accordingly as it conforms to his ideals of line and harmony.

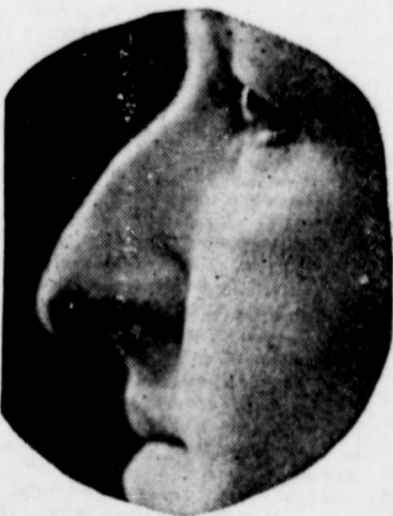
To the average man the nose is simply the organ of smell and an apparatus through which he breathes and occasionally catches cold.

To the physician the nose is one of the most important organs of the body. When in a healthy condition it is a veritable "guardian of the threshold," warning us against tainted food, sifting our air and destroying microbes of disease, protecting the delicate throat and lung tissue from cold, dusty air by filtering, warming and moistening it and finally exerting a most important influence in regulating the body heat.

Importance of Proper Breathing.

The nose is a very complicated and important apparatus, and any disturbance of its functions, if allowed to persist, is likely to have serious effects.

The most frequent cause of nasal obstruction is the growth of adenoid



THE NOSE IS ONE OF THE MOST IMPORTANT ORGANS OF THE BODY.

tissue in the roof of the throat just behind the nasal septum. This not only obstructs the nasal opening into the throat, but interferes with the proper growth of the septum and causes a deformity, "deviation of the septum," which is not apparent externally, but often seriously obstructs the nasal passages in later life. This adenoid tissue is very common, even among healthy children, and tends to shrink up and disappear when the cavity of the throat rapidly enlarges at the age of puberty, but the deformed septum remains and can only be corrected by operation.

The folly of allowing adenoids to remain until they atrophy and disappear is quite apparent. Not only is the child's breathing capacity and chest development retarded, but remote ill effects reaching into later life often supervene if the child is fortunate enough to survive the perils of frequent colds, bronchitis and consumption. It should be remembered that if the nose is obstructed by adenoids, a deformed septum or enlarged turbinated bodies mouth breathing results, and the air is not properly warmed and filtered before reaching the throat and lungs. Such obstructions are responsible for a vast number of throat and lung troubles.

Danger of Ear Disease.

The eustachian tube, leading from the middle ear, opens just behind the outer margin of the nasal opening into the throat. These orifices are often pressed upon by adenoid tissues, and proper ventilation and drainage of the tubes are prevented. This leads to deafness and sometimes to abscesses of the ear and brain.

The mucopurulent discharge from the nose so frequently present when adenoids exist is also likely to infect the eustachian tubes, with similar results.

If the nose and throat have not been properly cared for in childhood and deformity of the septum or obstruction from other causes exists expert advice should be sought and proper nasal breathing restored, if possible.

The tonsils are now regarded as useless and often dangerous structures. They should be removed, as a rule, when adenoids are taken out and especially when there is a history of frequent sore throat or tonsillitis. Enlarged tonsils are naturally irritating and obstructive, but often not so dangerous as smaller adherent or submucous tonsils, which collect germs and infectious matter. It is now believed that such tonsils are often responsible for attacks of rheumatic fever, and a history of such trouble should always call for removal of the tonsils, whether or not they have shown any evidence of disease.

Prevention of "Colds."

The most serious diseases of the throat and lungs, including consumption, often have their inception in a common cold.

While nearly all diseases of the air passages are directly caused by germs,

there must usually be present a lack of resistance, either general or local, before germs can give rise to disease. In some cases a tendency to colds is the expression of a constitutional condition, such as gout, rheumatism, neurasthenia, etc. These conditions should always be sought for and properly treated if present.

Local lack of resistance may be caused by the nasal obstruction and irritation I have already referred to, and their correction is necessary before permanent relief from colds can be obtained.

Dangers of Pampering.

Overdressing for cold weather and overheated living rooms are often responsible for frequent colds. Medium weight underwear should be worn and the outer clothing adapted to changes in the weather. This does not mean that we should leave off overcoats in the winter time and be uncomfortably chilly in an endeavor to harden the system. Old people especially should dress for comfort in cold weather, but comfort can be had without wearing heavy mufflers around the neck and heavy fur garments in ordinary winter weather.

Value of Bathing.

The morning cold bath is a valuable measure for cultivating a resistance to colds. This should be taken in a warm room, and if the bather is not robust he should stand in a tub of hot water and sponge or spray the body with water sufficiently cold to cause an agreeable glow or reaction after the first shock, but not cold enough to cause blueness of the skin or chilliness and depression following the bath. Rubbing vigorously with a coarse towel will hasten the reaction and improve the circulation. When the cold bath cannot be borne, cool sponging of neck and chest will prove beneficial and protective.

Importance of Ventilation.

The sleeping room should be well ventilated, but the sleeper should be protected from drafts. The temperature of the living room should never rise above 70 degrees F.; 66 to 68 degrees is the safest point. Dryness of the air should be avoided by supplying moisture. A pan of water placed on the stove or cloths saturated with water and placed near radiators will answer the purpose if there is no furnace with a water reservoir attached.

Avoid dust and dampness in the house.

Avoid heavy upholstery, curtain hangings, carpets, etc., which only serve to gather dust and germs. Stained or polished floors, rugs and light washable curtains are far more healthful.

Toilet of Nose and Throat.

Great caution must be exercised in interfering with the natural processes in the nose. Frequent douching and spraying with antiseptic solutions is often very irritating and injurious. In some old standing cases of catarrh the nasal douche is necessary, but its use should be directed by a physician. The careless use of the douche may lead to infection of the ear. When a cleansing spray or douche is necessary, the following should be employed in preference to strong antiseptic solutions or advertised catarrh cures:

To a pint of warm water add one teaspoonful of a powder composed of equal parts of sodium bicarbonate, sodium borate and sodium chloride. This may be used warm in an atomizer when the nose is dry and crusty or clogged with snot and dust.

In blowing the nose, especially after a douche or spray has been used, close one nostril and blow with moderate force through the other. The usual method of partially closing both nostrils and forcibly blowing often causes infectious matter to be blown into the ears. After using a nasal douche exposure to the open air should be avoided for at least half an hour, as the nose has been deprived of its protective mucus and time is necessary for the mucus to reform. If an oil spray is used following the douche this precaution is not necessary.

When the nostrils are irritated or inflamed from discharges, and especially if there is any ulceration, the ordinary official ointment of the yellow oxide of mercury is an excellent preparation for use. It may be diluted with an equal part of vaseline. This preparation is cheaper and safer than advertised salves or nostrums.

Absorption of poisonous matter from the intestines, due to constipation, is a frequent cause of nasal congestion. Care of the bowels is extremely important as a preventive measure.

Treatment of a Cold.

The possibilities in a common cold are such that the wisest course is to call a physician and be regularly treated. Quick remedies are dangerous. Remember that the brain is in close relationship with the nose and its accessory cavities and that inflammation and infection of these cavities, if not recognized in time, may lead to abscess. "Cold cures" often mask the symptoms without curing the disease. Heavy doses of whisky and quinine often do more harm than good.

In emergencies when a physician is not within call the following measures will often check a cold:

First.—A mustard foot bath as hot as can be borne, lasting twenty to thirty minutes, the body being enveloped in blankets to induce a profuse perspiration. Hot lemonade, hot flaxseed tea or ten to thirty drops of spirits of camphor in a glass of hot water will assist the action of the bath.

Second.—A brisk cathartic, as castor oil, calomel, etc.

Third.—The neck and chest should be rubbed with camphorated oil or liquid mustard plaster.

Further than this the treatment of a cold is in the province of a physician.